

Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

NOT A CITIZEN.

SO SAYS JUDGE SHEFFIELD OF WM. WARNER.

Birth Place of the Republican Candidate Not Given in the Congressional Directory.

The interview with Mr. Edwin Osborne, published in the DEMOCRAT some days since, has created considerable comment in various parts of the state.

The Springfield Democrat copies the interview and throws this new light upon the republican candidate for governor:

"Judge Sheffield, of this city, was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in Kansas City, but William Warner, who wants to be governor, served the term and drew the salary. The ballots were burned and Warner, through republican power, usurped the office. That shows Warner's nature. And there is a Sedalia man who knows more and earlier history of Warner. It is of the kind that is greatly to his discredit."

After publishing what Mr. Osborn said of Warner's career, the Democrat says:

"Judge Sheffield, of this city, says that Warner was never naturalized and that the sketch printed in the congressional directory while Warner was in congress did not mention his birth place."

If this is the correct view of the case, Major Warner should at once proceed to declare his intention to become a citizen. Having been born in Cornwall, England, he must of necessity become naturalized, unless his father became a naturalized citizen.

It will not be at all fair for the major to require his party to vote for one of Queen Victoria's subjects for the proud position of governor of Missouri.

The DEMOCRAT does not wish to take any unfair advantage of Major Warner and hence publishes the matter this early in the campaign so that the subject can be thoroughly investigated and the republican party will have time to withdraw Queen Victoria's subject from the head of their ticket and nominate a full-fledged citizen.

In a Ticklish Position.

The postal clerks always put out the lights as they pass through the territory coming north. The boys are afraid that they will be selected by the Daltons to be used as breast-works when the gang attempts to break into the express car. The express messengers have resolved to shoot the first man who knocks on the car door and it is safe to say that the trainmen ask them few questions as the train whizzes through the territory.

Campaign Canes.

F. H. Eastey will receive a large shipment of cane-flags to-morrow. The cane is finely finished, and can be used as a walking stick, or if political organizations desire each man to carry a banner, all you have to do is to take a cap off the lower end of the cane and unfold the flag. Then you have an elegant flag, easy to handle and one that is not the least bit of trouble to carry. It is well worth anyone's time to call at Mr. Eastey's and see these campaign canes.

FELL DOWN ON HIMSELF.

An Officer Brings a Subject From Clinton, but He Was Not the Man.

Mr. F. F. Coombs, the Main street wholesale poultry dealer, received a wire from his representative at Clinton, stating that one of his employees, a colored man named John Hagan, had been arrested in Clinton as the Sedalia suspect and would arrive in Sedalia on the evening train in charge of a detective.

Mr. Coombs met the train at the Fifth street depot, but the parties were not aboard, having gotten off at the Thirteenth street crossing. He afterwards met them downtown. They at once went to the county jail in search of Sheriff Ellis R. Smith. He was out of the city at the time and they accordingly decided to try and have the parties interested in the matter try to recognize Hagan. They at once said that this was not the man and he was accordingly discharged and given a ticket to return to Clinton.

Hagan, however did not return until this morning and worked part of the night in Mr. Coombs' poultry house on Main street.

A DEMOCRAT reporter met Mr.

Combs this morning and was told that the whole affair was a complete surprise to him. Hagan came from Hannibal with Mr. Combs, was a hard working, industrious fellow, and had always borne a good reputation. He did not leave Sedalia until a week after the exciting affair, and part of the time since has been on his father's farm near Montrose, on the M., K. & T.

The arrest is said to have been made by a United States officer coming from Sedalia, and the information to have been furnished by a man from Clinton who told the officer that the much wanted man was Hagan.

Not Satisfactory.

To the Editor of the Democrat.

SEDALIA, MO., July 21.—Rev. Kelley's letter last evening to the DEMOCRAT was not at all satisfactory. He has told parties here and at Green Ridge that he was a prohibitionist and going to vote that ticket. From information just received from Barton county, Mo., where he, Kelley, came from, they say he was connected with and worked with the third party. Perhaps Bro. Kelly will tell us in his next issue what church and demonization he belongs to, and what kind of a paper to expect. No doubt he has often told his hearers to be decided, it has come to the time for him to practice what he has preached. As the democratic party is gaining so rapidly, why not bring it out as a democratic paper? Yours, truly,

H. WILLIAMS.

P. S. Just learned that Bro. Kelly is a Congregationalist and no doubt belongs either to the First or Second Congregational church.

The World's Fair Band.

The renowned John Philip Sousa, late director of the famous United States Marine band at Washington, D. C., has resigned his position, the same to take effect August 1st. Under the management of the Blakely syndicate, of New York, an immense band of the finest musicians in the country will be organized, with Prof. Sousa as the director. Chicago has the honor of securing him for the World's fair, the band being known as Sousa's New Marine band.

Police Court.

The police court was slim this morning. John Haggarty was fined \$5 and given a stay to get out of town.

Two fellows were up for disturbing the peace, but the prosecuting witness did not appear and the case was continued.

Thursday Afternoon Club.

The Thursday Afternoon club entertained at Forest park last evening. The young ladies held open house for all their friends, and a large number were present. A fine luncheon was spread. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

Would Not Leave the Car.

Sheriff Smith came back from Nevada last night where he had been to take Jas. Welch to the asylum. When the party arrived at Nevada, Welch refused to leave the car and it was only after a terrible struggle that he was finally placed in the asylum.

In a Serious Condition.

Mrs. Chas. Butler, on East Eleventh, who gave birth to twins last week is in a very dangerous condition, suffering with puerperal mania. Her physician states that there are now hopes of her recovery, however.

A Big Boy.

Mr. Majors, the East Sedalia second hand dealer is not doing business to-day. His wife presented him with a 11-pound boy yesterday at the family home, No 1704 East Fourth.

Very Monotonous.

The contractors on Third street have the immense force of eight men at work to-day. At this rate Sedalia will be lucky to have the street completed for the fair to be held in the year 1893.

Returned Home.

Miss Maud McCabe, who has been teaching music at Longwood the past three months, has returned home.

Died.

Frank S. Feeks died at his home 1604 South Lamine street, last night.

Now In Chicago.

Blair Bros. shipped their race horses from East St. Louis to Chicago yesterday.

EN ROUTE FROM JEFF.

Train Packed With Delegates to the State Convention.

The through train from the east last evening had every available seat taken when it reached Sedalia, so that it became necessary to put on an extra coach to accommodate passengers from this point.

Delegates to the convention from Jackson, Buchanan, DeKalb, Caldwell, Ray, Clinton and other counties were packed like sardines.

MADE PRISONER.

A Queer Accident That Befell a Hannibal Lady While Washing Dishes.

The Hannibal Journal says that a lady with her hand carefully wrapped up walked into a hardware store in that city Wednesday morning and asked for the tinner.

"Mr. Laporte, who was at work in the rear of the building, was soon behind the counter ready to wait upon the lady, who thereupon removed the covering from her arm and hand. The lady, or rather her right hand, had been taken prisoner in a coffee pot. In other words, while engaged in washing the interior of the pot she had squeezed her hand into the opening which is covered by the lid, and was unable to extricate it, although she made several attempts to do so, and as a result her hand began to swell, as well as her wrist being cut with the sharp tin surrounding the opening. Mr. Laporte at once discovered what was the matter, but was compelled to cut the coffee pot before the lady's hand could be released. In future when the

perform thirty-two tricks, and the intelligence displayed is said to be something wonderful. He has not yet signed with a circus, though the boys say that the horse would be a winner.

WILL THEY COMBINE?

A Third Party Candidate Expects Republican Support.

The Columbia Herald has this to say of the gentleman who is to be defeated by Hon. John T. Heard in November:

Clarence L. Pinkham spoke to a small audience at the court house Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Pinkham is the nominee of the people's party for congress from this district. His home is at Springfield, Greene county. He is about 35 years old, a native of Massachusetts, has been a resident of Missouri five years, was a republican and afterwards a member of the union labor party.

Hot weather and lack of proper notice diminished Mr. Pinkham's audience. But he made a speech, smooth, plausible, mischievous in some respects, slightly anarchistic, but altogether entertaining. The speaker makes a good impression. He has a pleasing voice, good address and is well informed upon political questions.

Mr. Pinkham criticised the democratic party more freely than the republican. It is understood that he expects an endorsement from the latter. He advocated free coinage of silver, free trade, government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephones, income tax, and said no man was entitled to own any more land than he could use. He said that he believed in courts

Oxfords AND Slippers

New Styles.



New Styles.

Wm. COURTNEYS.

aforsaid lady desires to wash the interior of a coffee pot or other cooking utensil she will use some other method rather than forcing her hand through an opening which is smaller than her hand."

SUES FOR A DIVORCE.

Jefferson Davis Smith, of Sedalia, Summoned Before the Jasper County Circuit Court.

Sheriff Ellis R. Smith this morning served a notice on Jefferson Davis Smith, a bar keeper for Geo. Fisher at the Star saloon, that said Smith's wife, Martha H. Smith, now living at Carthage, Mo., would at the September term of the Jasper county circuit court seek a divorce from him.

The petition alleges cruel treatment, drawing a pistol upon her and using indecent and profane language in the presence of herself and daughters while Smith was intoxicated. The couple were married in the Indian territory on January 5th, 1888.

Smith is well known in Sedalia, having been arrested upon the complaint of Alex Bengley for obtaining money under false pretenses. After the case was settled, Smith sought to secure damages from Bengley in the sum of \$10,000. He was also prosecuted at Springfield by James O'Brien, the cigar man, for whom he had been working and whose money he used without proper authority.

Almost Human.

George Bapple, living on East Fourth street, has a horse that is a wonder to the neighborhood. George has taught the animal to

Hotel Arrivals.

Sichers—W. A. Howlett, Kansas City; L. D. Drake, Boonville; W. A. Terry, Lamonte; J. I. Caffin, St. Louis; Mrs. J. McKinne, son and daughter, Nevada.

Kaiser's.—S. J. Wilson, Macon City; W. H. Snider, Davenport, Ia.; J. D. Fleming, H. B. Brenst, Kansas City; W. N. Matthews, W. B. Huttie, St. Louis; C. C. Hahn, J. E. Morton, Clinton.

The Girls Won.

The Denver aggregation of female base ball players and an amateur nine of Hastings played an interesting game before a large crowd to-day. The game was witnessed by a large number of ladies, and the delight of all was unbounded when the score resulted, three for the males and four for the females.—Omaha Bee special from Hastings, Neb., June 30.

Trying the Steamer.

Chif Willis and the boys took East Sedalia fire engine No. 1 out on a little lark this afternoon to see how high she could spout water and to blow the cobwebs out of her whistle.

Visiting in Sedalia.

Mrs. J. N. Gott, a well known Booneville lady is visiting the famous Judge Henry C. Levens for a number of days. Mrs. Gott has many friends in Sedalia.

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House and Lot on Howard street, very cheap.
House and two lots Fourteenth and Engineer.
House and Lot 1302 E., 9th just painted and papered.
House and four lots north of Pacific shops.

We have conveyances and will take you to see the property any time.

CALL AND SEE US.

PERSONALS.

W. W. Van Valkenburg, of Topeka, was in town to-day.

Dave Wallace, county treasurer of Jackson county, passed through last evening.

Mrs. J. P. Haywood, living on East Fourth street, is reported to be improving.

Miss Edna Tyson has returned from a visit with Miss Mabel Lowe, at Warrensburg.

Jimmie, one of Columbia's stylish young men, was a passenger on the noon train.

Supt. Drake, of the Boonville reform school, arrived from the north this morning.

Col. J. T. Crisp, of Independence passed through last evening en route from the state capital.

Hon. P. D. Hastain returned from Sweet Springs this morning. He spoke there last night.

Senator Teasdale, of Kansas City, was fortunate enough to have a seat on the westbound last evening.

Walter G. Graham, general ticket agent for the M., K. & T., came up from Parsons this morning.

Judge James Cowgill, of Caldwell county, was among the crowd that went through last evening.

Mrs. Chas. Taylor returned from El Dorado Springs last evening where she has been for her health.

Miss Carrie Kerr, after a pleasant visit to Miss Mary Hawkins, left for her home at Columbia to-day.

G. F. Parker, W. F. Rodgers, and W. L. Johnston, of Texas, were registered at Sichers' last night.

Mrs. Chas. Zoll, wife of City Engineer Zoll, arrived with her children from Warrensburg this morning.

Miss Mary Shortridge left for her home at Tipton yesterday, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Seibert.

Wm. Harrison, agent for the Post-Dispatch returned to St. Louis to-day after sojourning a fortnight in the Queen City.

Marshal DeLong returned from Leavenworth last night, where he had been to take John K. Livingston, the army deserter.

Miss Alice Speidel, of Sedalia, arrived last evening on a visit to Mrs. E. H. Hunt, on Market street.—Hannibal Journal 21st.

Harry Eales and wife, of Chicago, passed through yesterday on their way to Eldorado Springs. Mrs. Eales is a sister of J. C. Thompson.

A. B. Conant, of Osceola, C. W. Nesbit, of Lowry City and Scott Nesbitt, of Washington, D. C., were in town last evening.

E. W. Bedford, cashier of Payne & Williams' bank at Fayette, was in town this morning. Fayette's reported cyclone was a mistake, he says.

Miss Gertrude Piper, accompanied by Miss Bettie Hollywood, left for her home at Marshall yesterday, after a most pleasant visit with the family of John McGinley, on West Fifth.

W. K. Poage, a prominent merchant of Fort Scott, was in town this morning on his way to visit Paris, Mo., his old home. Mr. Poage recently tried to secure a store room in Sedalia to start a branch clothing house, but being unable to do so, went to Springfield, instead.

Special Sale

This week in Baby Carriages and Dinner and Chamber Sets.

317 Ohio St.

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THE FOUNDATION

Of good luck is centered in knowing that

BLAIR BRO'S.

Carry and sell their whole range of GOODS CHEAPER than any other house in Sedalia.

For Sale.

Fresh milk cow. Enquire of A. B. Dempsey, 112 West Second.

A New Drink.

Try the refreshing cherry gla at Sichers' cafe.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood.

WE HAVE

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WALL PAPER!

PLAIN GOLD, INGRAIN, ROMAN Arabesques and all the NEWEST DESIGNS at the

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PRICES!

The most complete stock in Central Missouri.

Call and let us convince you this is true.

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Ripans Tabules have come to stay.

Charles Kobrock,

Faust Restaurant and Oyster House.

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special brand of Imperial Beer.

114 Osage St., Sedalia, Mo.

C. E. FLETCHER,

DENTIST.

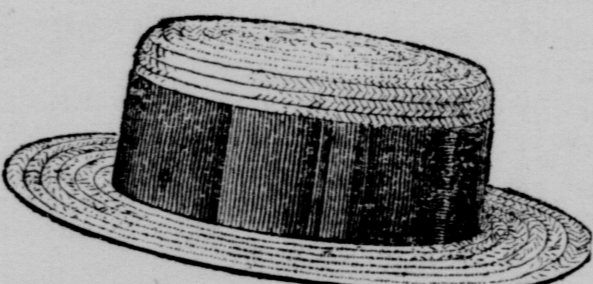
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Sedalia Democrat.

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THEY READ



The EVENING DEMOCRAT.

"I would earnestly advise them for their good to order this paper to be punctually served up and to be looked upon as a part of the tea equipage."—ADDISON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

There will be no bolters among democrats this year.

There is no issue left the Missouri republicans except the bloody shirt, and that has been worn threadbare.

ED. NOLAND's punishment is deserved, but it is a sad sight to see a young man who had such bright prospects in life surrender them all.

The delegates to the late democratic state convention did their work well in spite of the customary inconveniences incident to a sojourn in Jefferson City.

Now let the democrats of central Missouri assemble in Sedalia on August 10th and open the state campaign in earnest. This is the year when radicalism is to be buried for all time in Missouri.

The radicals have been threatening the people of Missouri with Bill Warner for many years. At last the Goliath entered the lists, but the democrats have selected the Stone that is to lay him out.

If Sedalia will build a convention hall and another first-class hotel the political conventions of the state will be held here. It becomes more manifest every year that the state has outgrown Jefferson City.

In spite of the close and protracted contests witnessed at the late state convention, there was no animosity or bitterness engendered, but every defeated candidate, and the warmest friends of those candidates, went home determined to make the party majority as large as possible.

DICK DALTON's eloquent and manly speech in seconding the motion to make Stone's nomination unanimous has been favorably mentioned by hundreds who had favored some other candidate for governor. Farmer Dick made more friends by that one speech than by any half dozen he made during the canvass.

EVERY one of Col. Stone's competitors for the gubernatorial nomination is stronger with his party to-day than when the campaign closed. Their manly course and patriotic utterances show that this paper was correct in saying that the party could not possibly make a mistake in nominating either of them.

In selecting T. J. Delany for committeeman, the north end of the district has done the square thing and the south end will return the compliment in the future.—*Springfield Leader.*
Mr. Delany has made many

friends among the democrats of this end of the district as was shown by his election as committeeman when he was not present at the convention.

SHERMAN SLIDES.

The democratic national convention in its platform adopted at Chicago denounced the Sherman silver bill in unmeasured terms, and demanded its repeal.

Now, says the *Detroit Free Press*, there is a bill pending, introduced by Senator Sherman himself, repealing the act which bears his name and of which he is the father. To that extent the financial sage of the republican party has endorsed the democratic platform. It is a clear case of surrender and suggests that had not an unkind fate left McKinley out of congress he might emulate the example of his distinguished fellow-statesman and, rising in the house, move that wool be placed on the free list or such legislation as would throw the mantle of protection about the workingman as well as the exclusive class who have heretofore been the sole beneficiaries of his policy.

That the Sherman silver act is as objectionable now as it was when passed by a republican congress, is known by sound financiers of all parties. Republican congressmen openly denounced it while under consideration, vowing that they would never vote for it, but the crack of the party whip brought them into line. Not a democrat voted for the measure and its practical operation has vindicated the wisdom of their course.

But President Harrison, in his last message, praised Mr. Sherman's silver bill. It was upheld by the party in national convention in Chicago and is an inseparable feature of the party policy. In the light of these facts, Senator Sherman's proposition to repeal the act, thus forbidding the purchase of any more silver and stopping the issue of treasury certificates, is a tardy but complete recantation.

Dodging on the force bill and going back on the Sherman act, the republican party is fast creating the impression that it has no national platform which it feels bound to indorse. It will deny everything or stand by anything in order to secure votes.

It is amusing to observe the average republican politician in a campaign in Missouri. He starts out early with the statement that "Missouri is to be redeemed;" that this is a campaign of "issues." But by July he has grown desperate and forgetting all his "issues" returns to the bloody shirt as a sow does to her wallow. "Union" in the *Gazette* is a fair sample of one of these "bloody shirt" wavers. He accuses democrats of a multitude of crimes, and yet he would clasp his political bosom the most bloody bush-whacker or the fiercest brigadier, if they would only consent to vote the republican ticket. Mahone and Moseby are saints in his estimation, while Lee and Jackson are fiends incarnate. Such political hydrophobia always characterizes the average politician when he begins to see that honeyed words will not deceive the people but that political banishment for political crimes is still the fate of the party, and that the door to the political crib is locked against republicans. Such hydrophobia, however, cannot be communicated to others and is therefore dangerous only to the victim.

THE brave and manly fight made in congress by Hon. R. P. Bland for free silver, says the *Tipton Times*, has endeared him to the people and is worthy of the enthusiastic endorsement, accorded him by his party at the Fulton convention on Saturday when he was re-nominated by acclamation. With the overwhelming majority the democratic party has in the lower house of congress, its refusal to pass the measure was a pitiful exhibition of subservience and cowardice, which made the devotion of Bland and his colleagues all the more conspicuous. Missouri is proud of Bland and of each of the faithful representatives who voted with him.

THE victory won by Hon. Frank Walker in the race for attorney general is one to be proud of. It was secured by the earnest and sincere work of friends who were

attracted to the candidate by the qualities of heart and mind which make Frank Walker an ideal Missouri gentleman. In his whole public life he had never committed an act that required even an explanation, and his high personal character had won him a host of friends in every section of Missouri. These friends were in the convention and actively at work for him from the moment the body was called to order. It is no disparagement to others to say that Frank Walker had more personal friends in the convention than any other man whose name was before that body. He deserves every one of them, too.

CATECHISM FOR WORKINGMEN.

Questions and Answers on the Tariff and the Way it Works.

S. L. Bellman in the New York World.
McKinley bills for high tariff mills, Pinkerton pills for the workingmen's ills.

Q.: What is a tariff? A.: A tax.

Q.: What is high tariff? A.: Robbery of the many for the benefit of the few.

What is the McKinley bill? A.: A special law to create millionaires out of the iron manufacturers.

Q.: Why does McKinley desire to make millionaires out of the iron manufacturers? A.: Because they contribute largely to the republican party, favor a monarchical form of government, like to live in castles in Europe, build million-dollar monuments (to be kept up at public expense), hire Pinkerton physicians, etc., all of which takes a great amount of money.

Q.: How are Pinkerton pills taken? A.: They are never taken; always given.

Q.: What is a Pinkerton physician? A.: A practitioner of a new school of medicine, founded by Dr. Pinkerton, of Chicago.

Q.: What is Dr. Pinkerton's form of treatment? A.: By Pinkerton pills.

Q.: What are Pinkerton pills? A.: An ounce of cold lead in a brass capsule.

Q.: What diseases are Pinkerton pills especially designed for? A.: The objections of the workingman to having his wages reduced under an alleged protective tariff.

Q.: Who are they given by, and how? A.: Pinkerton pills are injected into a workingman by a special physician sent out from Chicago for that purpose; generally by means of a Winchester rifle, but any large gun will do; 44-caliber are considered the best size.

Q.: Who are the Pittsburg agents? A.: The Carnegie Steel company (Limited) at present.

Q.: What is the high sheriff of Allegheny county? A.: A nonentity.

Q.: Who acted as the adviser of this nonentity in the present trouble? A.: Chris Magee, who would a national chairman be.

Q.: Who was his chief deputy? A.: State Senator Bill Flinn.

Q.: What is the antidote for Pinkerton pills, which are nearly always fatal? A.: Vote the democratic ticket for a revenue only. All tariff over that is putting more power into the hands of the manufacturers to grind to death the workingman.

A Beautiful Sight.

At half past nine o'clock on Saturday night our citizens were treated to an electrical display, the like of which is seldom seen in these latitudes. There was an altering display of emerald and red, occasionally tinged with a roseate hue. The display flashed across the entire northwestern arc of the heavens and lasted for about thirty minutes. This phenomenon, called the Aurora Borealis, is not well understood but is supposed by scientists to be caused by the passage of electricity through strata of highly rarified air.—*Tipton Times.*

A Benton County Stabbing.

Henry Wenger and Edward Sims, two young men living at Lincoln, Benton county, became involved in a fight at that place Tuesday night and Wenger was seriously stabbed under the left arm with a pocket knife in the hands of Sims.

The wound was at first thought to be fatal, but Wenger is said to be now out of danger. The stabbing resulted from a foolish quarrel.

Sims is under a bond of \$150 to appear before Justice of the Peace Brill at Lincoln next Tuesday.

A Dangerous Spider Bite.

Chas. Moore, the horseman, is suffering from a very painful swelling on his lower lip which is supposed to have resulted from a spider bite. He was lying asleep on the floor a few days ago and when he awoke, he was surprised to find his lip swelling up like a toy balloon. The swelling has involved one side of his neck and altogether Charley presents a very queer appearance.

DALTON BROTHERS.

The Greatest Outlaws in the World—Young but Hardened.

"The Dalton brothers are the greatest outlaws in the world." The man who made this statement was Ransom Payne, United States deputy marshal of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Peaceable and inoffensive enough was he yesterday as he walked through the corridor of the capitol, and yet he knows what it is to stand up in front of a Winchester rifle or draw his own gun as quick as you can wink your eye.

"What do I know about them?" repeated Marshal Payne; "well, first of all, some of these days the Daltons will come to the rope's end and that they so richly deserve. Bob Dalton, the eldest of the brothers, is a young man yet. He is not over 24, with a smooth and boyish face, but he is 6 feet 2 inches in his stockings, and he always carries a rifle. He is as full of nerve and daring as he is of flesh and blood. He has two brothers, Grant and Emmet, both of them younger than he is, but equal to him in deviltry and courage. They have been robbing trains for a couple of years, or at least it is now supposed that train robberies which occurred two years ago were committed by them. Of late they have become bolder than ever, and the piece of work which is described in the papers this morning is characteristic of them. It is a paying business for them, as altogether they have secured about \$300,000.

Uncalled for and Malicious.

SEDALIA, Mo., 20, 1891.

To the Editor of the Democrat:
Please print in your paper that the card over my name to Mayor Stevens in this morning's editorial of the *Gazette*, is unauthorized by me, uncalled for and malicious.

Yours truly,

FRED. PUTSCHER.

An Old Timer.

In Butte, Mont., there lives a man who possesses a watch made in London in 1221 by one Joseph Davis, says Kate Field's Washington. This timepiece was probably the only one ever made by Mr. Davis, as the work was done entirely by hand, and must represent the labor of many years. The tool marks are plainly visible in every part of the watch. The balance wheel is of steel, large, and works with a pendulum, while a long steel chain which winds on a pulley takes the place of a hairspring. Brass, carved by hand, holds the works together. Even the brass rivets show the marks of the maker's hammer. The face of the watch is of polished steel, and raised Roman numerals mark the hours. In the centre of the dial the British coat of arms stands out in raised brass. Three cases originally protected the works, but the outer one has vanished. It was a key winder, of course, and the enormous keyhole is provided by a slide. There is a solid silver stem, ending in a ring large enough to hitch a horse to and to crown all the watch is said to have been in running order up to twenty years ago. It weighs four ounces and looks like the half of a baseball in size and shape.

A Pleasant Sunday Outing.

During the hot summer months, in order to enable those living on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, Hannibal to Fort Scott inclusive, to spend their Sundays comfortably and pleasantly, said railway will sell tickets on each Saturday and Sunday to Clinton, Mo., at rate of one fare for round trip, plus 25 cts, which will be good to return until following Monday. The Artesian lake and the park hotel at this point, with the pleasant surroundings and adequate facilities which the place affords for caring for large parties and assemblages, will make this place popular as a summer resort, as well as for the holding of meetings and conventions. For further information call on or address,

J. W. MCCLAIN,
Local Agent.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon; it is pleasant to take and will cure cramp, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea in their worst forms. Every family should be provided with it. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by August Fleischman, druggist.

Mid Summer Corset Sale.

At Bon Marche, 503 Ohio street.
69c summer corset, 59c.
69c regular corset, 49c.
75c regular corset, 59c.
\$1.00 regular (951) corset, 89c.
\$1.25 regular corset, \$1.00.
50c child's waist corset, 39c.
50c child's waist corset, 25c.

People's Bank.

Have for sale first mortgage real estate notes in amounts from \$100 to \$400, secured on city and farm property in this county; bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.

No charge for collecting interest.
J. C. VAN RIPER, Cashier.

To Summer Tourists.

The season is at hand when the man of affairs, the man who, through the long winter months, has devoted his best energies to the tasks and problems of the counting room, the office, the pulpit, or legislative halls; when the matron and the maid, wearied of the long season of social gaiety or confinement in the school or lecture room, betake themselves to the sea shore, the mountains, the country or the springs, in search of pleasure and rest. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway has placed on sale summer tourist tickets at very low rates, with long transit limits, good to return until October 1st or 15th. Every variety of amusements and the most picturesque of surroundings are thus placed within the reach of all.

For further particulars concerning rates, routes, sleeping car accommodations and all other information, call on or address,

J. W. MCCLAIN,
Local Agent.

It Saves the Children.

Mr. C. H. Shawen, Wellsville, Kan., says: "It is with pleasure that I speak of the good Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has done my family during the last fourteen years. In the most obstinate cases of summer complaint and diarrhoea among my children it acted as a charm, making it never necessary to call in a physician. I can truthfully say that in my judgment, based on years of experience, there is no medicine in the market that is its equal." For sale by Aug. Fleischmann.

BASE BALL.

THE LADIES

VS.

SEDALIA.

AT ASSOCIATION PARK

Tuesday, July 26. Game called at 4 o'clock. No free admissions. Tickets 25c.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

JOHN N. DALBY, Pres't. R. H. MOSES, Cashier
A. P. MOREY, Vice Pres't. W. H. VAN WAGNER, Asst.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undiv'd Profits, \$30,000.

THIS BANK DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AND SOLICITS THE ACCOUNTS of corporations, firms and individuals. DIRECTORS: James Glass, Morris Harter, John N. Dalby, J. H. Moritz, Hermann Kahrs, R. H. Moses, N. H. Gentry, C. E. Messerly, Henry Manken, A. P. Morey, Charles W. McAninch, F. E. Hoffman, Judge William Bocker, D. W. McClure and Samuel C. Gold.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY

Capital, Paid in, \$200,000. Surplus, 30,000.

ACTS AS ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR, Guardian, Curator, Assignee, Receiver and Trustee. Accepts and executes Trusts of all kinds, whether created by will or under appointment of court.

DEALER in investment securities. Loans money on real estate. Safe deposit boxes for rent. Custodian of wills and other valuable papers. **NICKEL SAVINGS STAMP SYSTEM.** Stamps can be found at the following places: August T. Fleischmann, Chris Hye, C. Eckhoff, Charles S. Dexter, Overstreet and Williams, C. S. Boatright, Otis Smith, W. H. Ramsey.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS.
Directors: O. A. Grandall, Pres't; F. A. Sampson, Vice Pres't; G. L. Faulhaber, Treas.; F. E. Hoffman, Sec'y; Henry Lamm, Chris Hye, R. H. Moses, J. W. Murphy, W. T. Hutchinson.

Cor. Fourth & Ohio Sts.—SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

W. T. HUTCHINSON, President. JOHN D. CRAWFORD, Vice-President.
ADAM ITTEL, Cashier. WM. H. POWELL, Jr., Asst. Cashier

Citizens' National Bank,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI. (Established 1872.)

Cash Capital, paid in, \$100,000.00.
Surplus fund, 35,000.00.

A general banking business transacted. Collections receive prompt attention. Liberal accommodations to depositors.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Powell, John J. Yeater, J. D. Crawford, S. H. Beiler, W. T. Hutchinson, F. B. Meyer, N. N. Farberry, I. W. Perdue, Wm. H. Powell, Jr.

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS Combined Capital Stock. FOUR MILLION DOLLARS Combined Capital Stock.

THE EQUITABLE

LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

COMBINED CAPITAL STOCK, \$4,000,000.

EQUITABLE NO. 1.—OFFICERS: Jas. M. Doyle, president; W. D. Fellows, vice-president; E. J. C. Thompson, treasurer; C. B. Rodes, secretary; Jackson & Montgomery, general attorneys, Sedalia, W. L. Atkinson, Springfield, Rodes, Waller & Rodes, Moberly, J. H. Norton, Butler, assistant attorneys.

EQUITABLE NO. 2.—OFFICERS: E. E. Johnston, president; Jno. Montgomery, Jr., vice-president; J. C. Thompson, treasurer; C. B. Rodes, secretary; Jackson & Montgomery, general attorneys, Sedalia; W. L. Atkinson, Springfield; Rodes, Waller & Rodes, Moberly, J. H. Norton, Butler, assistant attorneys.

This association issues paid up certificates bearing 8 per cent; also a new series each month; Loans made promptly. Call and see us before investing and securing a loan.

401 Lamine Street. SEDALIA, MISSOURI

McLAUGHLIN--BRO'S.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.



Telegraph orders promptly attended to, day or night. Prompt, careful service.

---ARTERIAL EMBALMING---

A specialty. Night clerk at store.

513, 515, 517 OHIO ST.---TELEPHONE NO. 8

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R'y.
SOUTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.
No. 1, Texas Express, 5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m.
No. 3, " " 8:55 a. m. 9:15 a. m.
NORTHBOUND. MAIN LINE. Arrive. Leave.
No. 2, Texas Express, 8:15 a. m. 10:40 a. m.
No. 4, Chicago Exp's, 5:50 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.
NORTH BOUND. Arrives. Leaves.
No. 200, Accommodation, 3:00 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND. Arrives. Leaves.
No. 199, Accommodation, 8:15 a. m.

Missouri Pacific R'y.
MAIN LINE. WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 1 Day Express, 3:25 p. m. 3:35 p. m.
No. 3 Night Express, 3:15 a. m. 3:25 a. m.
No. 5 Local Pass'g'r, 3:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
No. 7 Local Mail, 7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.
No. 9 Texas Express, 4:55 a. m.
No. 7 Express, 4:55 a. m.
MAIN LINE. EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 2 Day Express, 12:35 p. m. 12:40 p. m.
No. 4 Night Exp'r, 11:55 p. m. 12:01 a. m.
No. 6 Local Pass'g'r, 10:40 a. m. 10:45 a. m.
No. 8 Night Exp'r, 12:40 a. m. 12:45 a. m.

Lexington Branch.
WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 193 Colorado Exp's, 5:05 a. m.
No. 191 Local Pass'g'r, 3:45 p. m.
No. 197 Local Freight, 10:55 a. m.
EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 192 St. Louis Exp's, 10:30 a. m.
No. 194 Local Passenger, 10:30 p. m.
No. 198 Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.

Home Lumber Co.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Corner Second and Montau Street,
Sedalia, Missouri.

Dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lath, shingles, plaster, lime and cement. Prompt attention given to estimates. If you are going to build let us make you prices. Telephone No. 11.

E. L. LOONEY, Resident Mgr.

D. E. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

With Hon. John H. Bothwell, Attorney and Counselor.
OFFICE:—Dempsie Building, Room 26 and 28. Practice where Business calls.

ARCADE HOTEL
HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

W. H. Dooley, Proprietor.

BEST INTERIOR HOUSE IN MISSOURI.
GOOD TABLE AT ALL SEASONS.

W. S. EPPERSON,
Architect and Superintendent.

OFFICE, 2nd floor Equitable Building.
Architect for all the best buildings in the city.

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.
Mo. Central Lumber Co.
Cheap Building Material of all kinds.
OFFICE AND YARD, North of Union depot, on Kentucky st., Sedalia, Mo.

T. W. BAST,
ARCHITECT
and Superintendent of Buildings. Plans and specifications prepared on short notice.
Office 34 and 35, Hagenfritz Block.

A. I. EIST, 307 Ohio St. Call and see our bargains in Diamonds, Solid Gold, Filled and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Jewelry of all kinds, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols and all kinds of Clothing. Money loaned on all articles of value.

SEDALIA Building & Loan
Ass'n. of Sedalia, Mo.
CAPITAL STOCK, - \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
C. G. TAYLOR, President. S. P. JOHNS.
C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. B. GALLIE.
F. H. GUENTHER, Treasurer.
This Association pays on monthly savings of 80 cents and upward, 12 per cent. compounded annually; on paid up stock 8 per cent. payable semi-annually. No forfeiture of dividends. Loans money on real estate security at 7 1/2 per cent. interest. Stock issued monthly in consecutive series and matures definitely in seven years. Call on C. RICHARDSON, Sec'y, No. 111 Ohio St., SEDALIA, MO.

The Celebrated French Cure

Warranted to cure. It is sold on a GUARANTEE to cure any form of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Stomachache, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Neurasthenia, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Catarrh, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Venereal Disease, Skin Diseases, and all other ailments of the human system. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and its use is guaranteed to bring about a permanent cure. It is sold in boxes of 6 boxes for \$2.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. Whether the sufferer be a man or a woman, old or young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of this medicine. Circulars free. Mention paper. Address: THE APHRODISIAC CO., P. O. Box 27, Western Branch, FORTLAND, OREGON.
FOR SALE BY OVERSTREET, THE DRUGGIST.

ANARCHIST ALARM.

French Malcontents Threaten Dire Revenge.

ALL EUROPE TO BE STARTLED.

A Method to Avenge Ravachol's Taking Off—Cholera Stationary at Paris—Emperor William in Norway—A Captain Censured.

PARIS, July 22.—The Figaro asserts that an anarchist plot has been discovered to destroy the bourse and the palace of justice at midnight.

It is learned that a plot to rescue Ravachol, or at least interfere with his execution, was once defeated by the preparations to keep suspicious persons away from Mont Brison.

There is every reason to believe that the anarchists are plotting some act of signal vengeance for the execution of Ravachol that will startle France and Europe.

The government is determined to follow up Ravachol's execution with the severest punishment of all detected dynamiters.

THE PARISIAN CHOLERA.
LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to the Lancet from Paris says that the cholera in the suburbs of that city is stationary and exhibits no tendency to extend within the fortifications. Officially the disease is styled epidemic choleraform. It develops so slowly that time for preparations to combat it can be readily taken. It does not seem to have taken root within the walls of the city.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON HIS TRAVELS.
CHICAGO, July 22.—A dispatch from Drenthien, Norway, announces the arrival there of the German imperial yacht with Emperor William and party on board. After visiting the cathedral the emperor and party started for Berlin. The emperor has donated 1,000 kroners to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Christiansen.

CAPT. REDFORD CENSURED.
LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The board of trade in the case of Capt. Redford, of the Inman line steamer City of Chicago, announced its judgment yesterday. It censures the captain for running his ship ashore near the old head of Kinsale and suspends his certificate for nine months.

MAY EXPORT WHEAT AND RYE SOON.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—It is expected that the government will authorize the export of rye and wheat in August.

THREE MEN DEAD.

Asphyxiated at the Bottom of a Tank.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Four men were asphyxiated in a "junk" at Louis Hucheson's tannery, Elston avenue and Bradley street, this city, yesterday. Three of them are dead and the other one is in such a precarious condition that the physicians in charge say he cannot recover.

The dead are: Charles Steinert, 33 years; John Rebachek, 29 years of age, married; Frank Speckowski, 27 years of age, married. The injured, Albert Schlegler, 26 years of age, married.

Schlegler was cleaning out the valve. After a time he attempted to ascend to the surface and when a few feet from the bottom fell back upon his head into the slush.

Speckowski, Steinert and Rebachek in turn descended to his aid, but each was overcome by the foul atmosphere and dropped to the bottom helpless.

Finally one of the employees named Guntroth was lowered four times, and in each case brought one of the men to the surface, two were dead and two unconscious and a third died later on.

False and Outrageous.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 22.—J. G. Kelso, the reputed absconder and president of the bank of Magnolia, Ark., vice president of the Ouachita Valley bank of Camden, Ark., and of the Gate City bank of Texarkana, Ark., passed through here on his way home from French Lick springs, where he has been sojourning. He states that the accusation that he was a defaulter in the sum of \$70,000 taken from the three banks was a falsehood and an outrage upon his character and that he could prove it as such. He intends at once to bring suit for damages against his accusers and for libel against the newspapers that printed the reports.

Driven Away By Small-pox.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Owing to the discovery of small-pox in a Block Island hotel, there has been a constant heira of strangers and guests from the island, going by the way of Newport, Watch Hill and New London, and in every way by which it is possible to leave, and it is believed that by Saturday the hotels of this resort will be practically deserted.

Opposition to the World's Fair.
WASHINGTON, July 22.—The sundry civil conference accomplished nothing of importance yesterday afternoon and adjourned to meet this evening. It seems to be almost certain that the house conference will report to the house against concurring in the senate amendment and will fight a government appropriation for the world's fair with vigor.

Secretary Noble Incensed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Noble is incensed at the course and statements of Representative Simpson concerning the interior department and cattle on the Cherokee strip and the bribery and corruption which keeps them there. Mr. Noble has published a long statement, containing a flat denial of Mr. Simpson's allegations.

All That Was Left.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—Toledo, Columbus and Indianapolis, all that was left of the Western league, disbanded today. The attempts to get into the Eastern league by Toledo and Indianapolis proved abortive. Toledo will try it again next year.

The Fort Payne (Pa.) Coal & Iron Co. has reduced its \$5,000,000 capital to \$2,500,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Talking Against the Anti-Option Bill in the Senate—Measures Passed Quickly in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the senate yesterday, Mr. Daniels, of Virginia, concluded his speech against the anti-option bill, and Mr. White, of Louisiana, followed on the same side and held the attention of the senate for nearly two hours by a forceful and impressive argument. Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, early in the day announced his intention of moving to strike out the section requiring dealers in options to take out an internal revenue license and Mr. White declared that this removed from the bill the last vestige of a pretext of being a tax bill within the meaning of the constitution. The senate adjourned with the anti-option bill still the "unfinished business," Mr. White holding the floor.

THE HOUSE.
The rapidity with which the wheels of legislation revolved yesterday shows that the house has pulled the throttle open and put on its greatest horse power. The legislative train sped on its way all over the country, and only made two stops, when conference obstacles interposed. The roadbed was in good condition, the machinery well oiled and there was a frequent change of engineers.

The speed was kept up for six hours, and when the train stopped the result was most gratifying.

Among the measures passed were: A bill to promote commercial relations with Canada; to promote enlisted men in the army to the grade of second lieutenant; to provide for the collection, custody and arrangement of the military records of the war of 1812; to authorize the secretary of war to lease for five years lands for public purposes; to define the grade of medical officers in the army; authorizing the secretary of war to appoint a board of review in certain cases; to extend the time for the construction of the hotel at Fortress Monroe; to provide for the promotion of certain officers in the marine corps; granting right of way to the Pensacola Terminal through the naval grounds at Pensacola, Fla.; resolutions authorizing the officers and crew of the steamship Baltimore to accept medals from the king of Sweden. The house then adjourned until to-day.

A WHISKY WAR.

The Whisky Trust Seeking to Destroy the Central Distillery.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Agent Bevis, of the whisky trust in this city, demanded of Secretary George H. Morgan, of the Merchants' exchange, that the quotation of \$1.10 per gallon on high wines inaugurated by the Central Distillery Co. be erased, and the trust price, \$1.15, be substituted. After consultation with the quotation committee, Secretary Morgan refused to comply as the members held the anti-trust quotation to be perfectly regular. Mr. Bevis then went to Mr. T. Carroll Taylor, chairman of the quotation committee, and entered an emphatic protest. Mr. Taylor, however, declined to change the quotation. This action of Mr. Bevis is quite generally regarded as the first move of a war to be made upon the Central distillery by the whisky trust.

WARRANTS FOR EIGHTY-ONE.

The Court d'Alene Rioters Wanted—Mine Owners Threatened With Assassination.

BOISE, Idaho, July 22.—United States Marshal Pinkham has gone to Coeur d'Alene with warrants for eighty-one of the rioters, charged with contempt of the federal court in having violated the injunction restraining them with interfering with the operations of the mills. Reliable information is received here that ten insurrectionists have sworn to kill thirty of the leading mine owners of the Coeur d'Alene district.

Protest Against the Torrey Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Messrs. Buchanan, of Virginia; Culberson, of Texas; Bynum, of Indiana, and Goodnight, of Kentucky, four of the strongest democratic members of the judiciary committee, have united in a minority report presented to the house yesterday protesting against the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill. The minority oppose the passage of any national bankruptcy law.

Three Persons Killed.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—A train collided at a crossing in this city with a truck in which were James Burns and two boys. All were killed.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Bandits have killed a government scout near Fort Ringgold, Tex.

The people of Seavalla county, Tex., are in need of assistance because of the drought.

Mr. and Mrs. Heyd, of St. Louis, have been confounded out of \$4,000 by two bunco men.

Gov. Seay, of Oklahoma, is reported to have prevailed upon the congressional committee in favor of an election.

The telegraph employees of the Louisville & Nashville have obtained the advance sought, averaging \$5 per month.

The president has issued a proclamation making October 21 next a legal holiday, being the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, chairman of the library committee, has reported a resolution for the purchase of the library of the late George Bancroft for \$75,000.

A terrific explosion, caused by the bursting of a sixty horse-power boiler in the Grand Ridge electric light plant, and followed by fire, caused a \$20,000 conflagration at Ottawa, Ill.

Jesse Graddy, aged 21, who was drowned at Lexington, Mo., with his brother, Tom, and deputy Circuit Clerk Heathman, on March 15, was found two miles below there. His body was remarkably well preserved.

Charles Hilt, of Columbus, Ind., bought a fanning machine for \$92 from a stranger, giving a written order for the same. He has been called upon to pay for 90 machines, costing \$1,980. It was a lightning-rod trick.

COERCING CANADA.

A Retaliatory Bill Passes the House in Short Order.

UNJUST REBATES THE CAUSE.

Canadian Vessels to Be Shut Out of the St. Clair Canal—Other and More Stringent Measures to Follow.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The most important legislation passed by the house yesterday was the bill to enforce reciprocal relations between the United States and Canada. The president has sent two messages to congress on the subject, and yesterday the house passed the measure without division and sent it at once to the senate. It was laid before that body just before adjournment and placed on the calendar. This promptness indicates that congress is very much interested in this matter, that the president will be heartily supported and the great interest involved protected.

When the bill was called up in the house, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said that the president had in two messages called the attention of congress to the fact that, notwithstanding treaty rights, citizens were discriminated against in the matter of transportation through the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals. A rebate was accorded to the Canadian vessels which was not accorded to the American vessels. This bill was designed to require that this discrimination should be abolished and that the treaty rights of American citizens should be preserved. The bill was passed without division.

The bill provides that when the president shall be satisfied that the passage through any canal or lock connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes, or the waterways connecting the same, of any vessels of the United States, or of cargoes or passengers, in transit to any port of the United States is prohibited, or is made difficult, or burdensome by the imposition of tolls or otherwise, which he shall deem to be reciprocally unjust and unreasonable, he shall have the power to suspend the right of free passage through the St. Mary's falls canal, so far as it relates to vessels owned by the subjects of the government discriminating against the United States.

The sponsors of the bill lost no time after its passage, but hurried it through the hands of the engrossing clerks and had it sent over to the senate. It is a significant fact that when it reached the senate the bill was at once placed on the calendar as a substitute for a corresponding bill which had already been reported from the senate foreign relations committee. This was done without a single objection, and it means that the bill will be passed by the senate and sent to the president as soon as it can be reached. That will not be long, if the usual practice of resorting to the calendar every morning is pursued.

The action of the house was by no means as hasty as it might appear, for even in the last democratic administration the diplomatic officers of the government had begun to impress upon congress the necessity of doing something in the nature of retaliation to meet the continued discrimination of the Canadians against American commerce. As the president has recommended the legislation there can be no doubt of action upon the bill when it reaches him.

Moreover, it is only the first step in retaliation on the part of this government, for if it fails of its purpose it may be followed up by the enactment of other pending bills that are much more stringent in terms, for instance, the cutting off of the immensely valuable privilege now enjoyed by the Canadians of shipping goods through the United States in bond and without the payment of duty and imposing discriminating duties against European and Chinese imports entering the United States via Canada.

All the Cash Taken.

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., July 22.—The Aullville bank was robbed last night and \$626 was the amount secured. Nothing was known of the robbery until Cashier D. H. Hofer went to open the bank. He found that the vault doors had been forced open. On further examination he found that the door of the burglar proof safe had been blown to pieces. All the actual cash in the bank was taken. Checks and other papers were left in the vault. The burglars forced an entrance through a rear window.

The Burlington to Withdraw.

BOSTON, July 22.—It is reported on good authority that on account of the refusal of the Western Traffic association to carry out the agreement the Burlington will withdraw from the association in October and that the directors have given notice to that effect. President Perkins, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, refuses to confirm or deny the report that it has given ninety days' notice of the withdrawal from the Western Traffic association.

A California Town Fire Swept.

RIO VISTA, Cal., July 22.—The business portion of this town was destroyed by fire, Odd Fellows' hall, Knights of Pythias hall, the post office, the office of the News, the store of J. Stern & Co. and a large number of other buildings being destroyed. The losses are estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$20,000.

Accident in Ontario.

TAMWORTH, Ont., July 22.—A passenger and a special train met at full speed on the same track on the Bay of Quintar railroad and William Christie, engineer of the passenger train, Will Hardy, fireman of the special, and an unknown child were killed and seven persons badly hurt.

Palo Alto Dead.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., July 22.—Stallion Palo Alto, who holds the stallion trotting record, died at Senator Stanford's farm yesterday afternoon of pneumonia.

HARRITY HONORED.

Chosen Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, July 22.—William F. Harry, of Pennsylvania, was this afternoon elected chairman of the national democratic committee and S. P. Sheering, of Indiana, was re-elected secretary. Mr. Harry is secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is the recognized leader of the Philadelphia democracy and has long taken an important part in directing the affairs of his party in Pennsylvania. During the recent convention he was talked of as the probable successor of Chairman Calvin S. Brice.

Mr. Harry was born October 18, 1850, in Wilmington, Del., where he received his preliminary education.

As postmaster of Philadelphia, to which he was appointed in 1885, he became better known to the public at large. He conducted this office for four years, and, during his administration, Postmaster-General John W. Vanamaker wrote a letter commending his administration.

His political achievement was perhaps the securing for Robert E. Pattison of the democratic nomination for governor in June, 1890. Ex-Senator Wallace had previously made a canvass of the state and had been practically assured that he would be successful in obtaining the nomination. So vigorous, however, was the campaign conducted by Mr. Harry that Mr. Pattison was elected.

THE HOWELLS GUILTY.

Unable to Severe Punishment For Violating the Inter-State Law.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 22.—In the United States court S. R. Howell, George W. Howell and Ed Tibbitts, their clerk, were found guilty of violating the inter-state commerce law by causing weights of lumber cars to be tampered with on the Rock Island at this point and East Atchison. A motion for a new trial will be argued before Judge Parker. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000 and not more than two years' imprisonment.

The alleged violations consisted of bribing agents of railway companies to report short weights on cars of lumber in which they are heavy dealers in Chicago and many points in Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska. The Howells were found guilty on two counts.

THE "COAL DEAL."

A Committee Seeking the Facts in New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Four members of the committee appointed by the state committee to investigate the Reading "coal deal" met again yesterday. The first witness examined was E. P. Hedden, second vice president of the Delaware & Lackawanna. He considered that the average advance in the price of domestic coal since January 1 was 50 to 60 cents per ton. His company produces from 16 to 18 per cent. of the anthracite production, while the Philadelphia & Reading, Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley, that form the coal combination, control about 70 per cent. of the product. The purpose of the combine is to prevent over-production. The conference having a binding effect on the various companies they concur as to future prices.

Another International Complication.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 22.—For several days past persons living along the banks of the Detroit river here have been complaining of garbage washing upon the shore. The board of health concluded that it was garbage from Detroit. They sent a tug with a number of police and custom officers to watch for boats and dumpers and last night they were rewarded by catching the steamer La Belle in the act of dumping thirty-eight cartloads of refuse at the foot of Turkey island. They seized the boat and arrested the crew, consisting of Capt. McDonald and seven men.

Great Fire in Connecticut.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Moosup, Conn., was visited by a destructive fire yesterday morning, which destroyed the greater part of the business section of the village, including the New York & New England railroad passenger station and freight house, King's hotel and the two stable buildings, two new dwelling houses, Hyde's meat market, the old Masonic hall building in which was A. H. Miller's store, an undertaker's establishment, two other business blocks and an old shed.

Maj. Warner's Appointments.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the republican state central committee the following speaking appointments for Maj. William Warner, candidate for governor, were announced by Secretary L. M. Hall: August 4, Center, Ralls county; 6th, Trenton; 11th, Springfield; 13th, Carthage; 17th, Cameron; 19th, Maryville, Nodaway county; 20th, Chillicothe; 25th, Holden; 26th, Hermann, Gasconade county; 27th, Jefferson City.

E. C. Knight Dead.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 22.—E. C. Knight, the millionaire sugar refiner and merchant of Philadelphia, who has been lying ill of pneumonia at his cottage here, died at 4 o'clock this morning. He was born in 1813.

Nine Quarrymen Killed.

DUBLIN, July 22.—At the Ben Duff slate quarry, in county Cork, while the quarrymen were at work, a portion of the overhanging bank of earth and slate collapsed and ten men were buried beneath the debris. Nine of them are dead.

The Atchison board failed to put in its second-class rate of \$14.70 from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, but is said to be getting a fair show of the business.

The Hazen Wire Nail Co., Anderson, Ind., has signed the scale.

SECRET CONFERENCE.

Gov. Pattison and President Weihe in Consultation.

TO HAVE A REMARKABLE EFFECT.

Homestead Workmen Confident of the Result—Other Reports Not So Roseate—Non-Union Men Said to Be Shipping In.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 22.—A secret conference over an hour in length was held last evening between the governor of Pennsylvania, the president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America and the chief legal advisor of the 15,000 striking employees of the Carnegie mills. In almost every aspect the meeting was a remarkable one, the results of which it is believed will long form a landmark in the industrial, military and police affairs of the state.

Neither Gov. Pattison, Weihe or Mr. Brennan would consent to be quoted one syllable as to the nature of the discussion. It is said, however, that the removal of the troops from Homestead and the bearing of the matter from each possible standpoint were gone into. The political effect of such action or its refusal is said to have been touched on as well as the contingency in the latter case of a renewal of strikes in the coke region with the bloodshed that seems inevitable in such an emergency. After the conference Messrs. Weihe and Brennan explicitly denied that threats of any kind had been made to Gov. Pattison. They said that the conference was entirely satisfactory, and are reported to have stated privately to friends that if it proved as satisfactory as they hoped the whole trouble at the Carnegie mills would soon be at an end. Both took the first train out of Homestead for Pittsburgh.

The first news obtainable as to Gov. Pattison's views is that no such roseate view is justified and that come what may the troops will not be moved till workmen, whether non-union or not, can enter and leave the mills at will unarmed and unharmed.

Last night the strikers were claiming, and apparently with good reason, that notwithstanding the presence of the military or how many outsiders may have been taken into the mills the ranks of the homestead men were unbroken. Not a single desertion, they asserted, had taken place, though yesterday was announced to be the last day that applications for work could be made, amounted to a triumph which they had scarcely ventured to expect.

On the other hand there seems no doubt that the force inside the mills was materially increased yesterday from one source or another, the arrivals amounting according to one conservative estimate to 150 men.

Butler on the Legal Points.

BOSTON, July 22.—Gen. Butler, speaking of the Homestead cases, said that in regard to admitting to bail in case where murder is charged, although bail was not as a rule allowed, still it was a matter wholly within the discretion of the courts. As to the extradition of Andrew Carnegie, he could not see how a man could be taken in a foreign country for acts said to have been done in this country in his absence. He was very strong in expressing his conviction that legislation should be had that would cause the disbandment of the Pinkertons and the prevention of such riots hereafter. Personally he had no correspondence with the strikers, and had heard nothing whatever as to his being engaged as counsel.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Andrew D. White to Go to Russia and A. L. Snowden to Spain—Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President sent to the senate the following nominations:

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary—Andrew D. White, of New York, to Russia; A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania (now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Serbia) to Spain; Truxton Beale, of California, (now minister resident and consul general of the United States to Persia) to Greece, Roumania and Serbia.

Consuls of the United States: John A. Barnes, of Illinois, at Chemnitz; Darley R. Brush, of South Dakota, at Messina; Cyrus W. Field, jr., of New York, at Brunswick; Charles August Vortriede, of Ohio, at Bergen.

Thursday's Baseball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 11.

Washington—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 6.

New York—New York, 5;

\$50,000. -:- \$50,000.

People's Bank

494 Ohio St. Paid Up Cap'l \$50,000
Surplus 2,500
SEDALIA. Undivided Profits 1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.
Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p. m.W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIPER,
President. Cashier.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President—GROVER CLEVELAND.
Vice-President—A. E. STEVENSON.
Congressman—JOHN T. HEARD.
Circuit Judge—RICHARD FIELD.
Criminal Judge—JOHN E. RYLAND.
State Senator—CHARLES E. YEATER.
Representative—R. W. PRIGMORE.
Judge Eastern District—R. E. FERGUSON.
Judge Western District—H. CONWAY.
Sheriff—JAMES S. HOPKINS.
Collector—MICHAEL DOHERTY.
County Attorney—W. D. STEELE.
Coroner—EMIL MUEHL.
Surveyor—T. O. STANLEY.
Assessor—J. M. LOGAN.
Administrator—J. R. CLOFTON.
Constable—W. D. WALLACE.

WEATHER REPORT

For the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'Clock
This Afternoon by C. G. Taylor.

Wind	Cloudiness in tenths.	Temperature in tenths.	Precipitation in inches.
SW	6	Max. 92.0 Min. 75.0	0.00

Barometer 28.90

Local showers during afternoon and night preceded by fair weather in southern portion; slightly warmer in northern portion.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A Letter Washington Wrote About Troops Sent to Quell a Disturbance.

Nearly a hundred years ago, says the Washington Star, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Morgan went with troops to Western Pennsylvania to quiet disturbances among the people in the immediate vicinity of the present site of the Carnegie steel works. Gen. Washington then wrote a letter to Gen. Morgan referring to the relations between the troops and the people, which is well worth reading at the present time. The letter is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 27th March, 1795.
To Maj.-Gen. Daniel Morgan:

DEAR SIR—The interest which you have taken in the safety of John Mitchell, as expressed in your letter of the 19th of January last, would be an inducement to me to go as far, in relieving him, as public propriety will admit. But the attorney-general having made a report, of which the inclosed is a copy, I think it advisable to postpone the further consideration until his trial shall have taken place.

It has afforded me great pleasure to learn that the general conduct and character of the army have been temperate and indulgent, and that your attention to the comfort of the western inhabitants has been well received by them. Still it may be proper constantly and strongly to impress upon the army that they are mere agents of civil power; that, out of camp, they have no other authority than other citizens; that offenses against the laws are to be examined, not by military officers, but by a magistrate; that they are not exempt from arrests and indictments for violations of the laws; that officers ought to be careful not to give orders which may lead the agents into infractions of law; that no compulsion be used toward the inhabitants in the traffic carried on between them and the army; that disputes be avoided as much as possible and be adjusted as quickly as may be without urging them to an extreme, and that the whole country is not to be considered as within the limits of the camp.

I do not communicate these things to you for any other purpose than that you may weigh them, and, without referring to any instructions from me, adopt the measures for accomplishing the foregoing objects.

With great regard and esteem,

I am, dear

Sir, yr. obt. servt.,

GO. WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Genl. Daniel Morgan.

Cheap Homes for Millions.

In order to meet the constantly growing demands which come from every quarter of the north, east and west, for reduced rates, to enable the farmer, the emigrant and the capitalist to visit the southwest, and particularly Texas, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway have determined to sell tickets on August 30th, September 27th and October 25th, from points in the north, east and west, at all points in the state of Texas, at the extremely low rate of One Fare for the Round Trip, good

to return 20 days from date of sale. The reports which come from Texas of the prodigious prospective yields in the crops for the present season, as well as those for several previous years, together with the severity of the winters in the northern and western states for several years past, will induce many to locate on the sun-kissed prairies of this favored land during the coming fall. Now is your opportunity, grasp it while it is yet within your reach.

For further information as to routes, rates, maps, time tables, etc., call on or address,

GEO. A. MCNUTT,

Traveling Passenger Agent, 1044 Union Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter G. Graham, General Ticket Agent, Parsons, Kas.
E. B. Parker, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Condition of the County Public Schools—Number of Children, Etc.

The annual report of the receipts and expenditures and the number of children enrolled in the public schools of Pettis county for the year has just been completed by County Clerk T. F. Mitchum and will at once be turned over to State Superintendent L. E. Wolfe. It is as follows:

Cash on hand July 1, 1891.....	\$11,903.46
State fund by auditor's warrant 9,604.12	
Interest from county fund in 1891.....	2,567.35
Interest from township fund, 1891.....	1,451.70
Teachers' fund.....	5,097.45
District tax.....	36,062.65
Back tax.....	745.00
Tuition.....	745.00
Total.....	\$55,528.27

Railroad tax.....	\$ 500.00
District tax.....	13,370.00
Total.....	\$13,960.00

From sale of school funds.....	\$ 1,100.00
Direct levy for building.....	10,300.00
Note.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$16,400.00

Total receipts.....	\$97,791.73
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EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' wages.....	\$56,266.33
Incidental expenses.....	13,302.57
Building purposes.....	15,130.84
Total expenditures.....	\$84,699.74

Cash on hand July 1, 1892.....	13,091.79
Amount of permanent school fund \$30,950.56	
Amount of permanent township fund.....	30,103.80
Total.....	\$61,054.76

There are 101 school districts in the county and the children of school age are enumerated as follows:

Number of whites, males, 4,829; females, 4,305. Total, 8,634.

Number of colored, males, 454; females, 408. Total, 862.

The total enumeration is 9,496.

A Plea in Defense.

From the New York Mercury.

"There are a great many quaint characters in the mountainous regions of Kentucky," said Congressman Wilson. "I'll tell you a short little story by way of illustration: Shortly after I was admitted to the bar and was riding the circuit, I was appointed by the court to defend a middle aged fellow who was indicted for the murder of his mother. I took my client to one side for a consultation, and plumped the direct question at him: 'Did you kill your mother?'"

"Yes," he replied; "I did kill her."

"Why did you do it?" I asked him.

"I killed her," he answered, "because she wasn't worth wintering."

Circulate the Newspapers.

The newspapers are more potent than stump speakers in a campaign. The Wilmington Messenger says: "It is line upon line that does the work. There is great power in iteration. You hear a speech or a sermon and it soon becomes a mere impression—an echo. But you can take out your tract, or your political pamphlet, or your filed newspaper, and read again and again the sentiments enforced. A party would fare badly that relied only upon the talks upon the hustings, and gave the documents and newspapers up to the opposition." Democrats should circulate more newspapers and documents among the people.

Native Christians in India.

From the New York Sun.

Native Christians are increasing in India, at least in the northwest province of Oude for which we have statistics. There are 22,665 this year against 13,264 at the last census. More than half belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. The Church of England has only 5,013 and the Roman Catholics 1,616.

What Mexico Will Do.

Mexico will send as part of her exhibits to the fair a body of the Rurales, whom General Grant pronounced the finest cavalry in the world; three bands of music, the cadets of Chapultepec, a body of unique infantry called the Zepadores and an engineering corps.

SHOP AND RAIL.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LOCAL TRAINMEN.

News About Different Roads, Employers and Employees.

Conductor Chas. Stubblefield is off on a furlough and Fred Hughes is taking his place.

Mrs. R. Lester, mother of the only Dave, came down from Pertle Springs last night.

The C., B. & Q., it is said, will withdraw from the Western Traffic Association in August.

Mrs. John Blue, wife of the switch yard engineer is in Rye, Colorado, for her health.

E. B. Parker, the M., K. & T. passenger man, of St. Louis, and G. A. F. Parker, of Houston, were at Sicher's to-day.

Conductor Jim Mallory of the Katy will take in the grand commandery encampment of the Knights Templar at Denver next month.

Pat. Sullivan, switchman in the Pacific yards, jumped the deal to-day, and left for Sweeney, where he put in the day gathering blackberries.

W. L. Johnston, extra passenger conductor on the Waco division of the Katy, passed through this morning with his family. He was off on a furlough and was heading for Danville, Ky.

The Santa Fe has announced a rate of \$12 from St. Louis to Denver and return, same to take effect August 3. General Passenger Agent Wishart said yesterday that the rate would be made still lower if necessary.

John Devine is kicking over his luck at Jefferson City. While he was asleep, some hayseed scoundrel entered his room and substituted a pair of old cowhide brogans for John's patent leathers. The boots are big enough to camp in.

S. H. Goodwin and A. J. Myers of the local division at Nevada passed through at noon in charge of the body of Ira Powell, the Pacific brakeman who was killed at Pleasant Hill yesterday. The corpse was being taken to Franklin, Kentucky.

Vice-President Waldo of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, had heard nothing yesterday in regard to the train robbers who held up the train in the Indian territory a few days ago, but says that determined efforts are being made for their capture.—*Republic*.

A sneak thief who entered Al. Mauker's house at 500 Boonville street last night was very cleverly foiled. It seems that Al. had in his pants pocket a wallet used for carrying tobacco which is not unlike a money purse. It was this that fooled Mr. Thief, for after going through the garments and finding this wallet, he gobbled it up, thinking that he had made a rich haul. It must have chagrined him later on, however, to find out that his spoils amounted to about ten cents worth of tobacco. An entrance was effected into the house by cutting the screen door.

More About Train Robbers.

The excitement over the recent robbery on the M., K. & T. railroad at Adair last Thursday, continues with unabated interest and trainmen and others from the south are daily besieged with questions concerning the robbers. The *Sun* learned from a reliable source yesterday that the Dalton gang is still camped near Adair and that only Tuesday several of the gang called upon a merchant of that place and wanted to purchase a supply of ammunition. The merchant knew the parties and refused to sell them anything, whereupon the robbers drew their weapons and while one member of the gang secured the articles needed, another stood guard over the proprietor of the store. When they had gotten what they wanted they asked the price and when told, paid for the goods and left the store.—*Parsons Sun*, 21st.

Brakeman Killed.

Ira Powell, a Missouri Pacific brakeman, was ground to earth beneath the wheels of the third section of L. & S. freight No. 125 at Lee's Summit about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He lived at Nevada, where the remains were sent.

The deceased was a member of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and belonged to Nevada lodge No. 365. A committee went from Sedalia yesterday and accompanied the body from Lee's Summit to Nevada.

Trials and Tribulations.

Rumors are rife in regard to several more changes in the official roster of the M., K. & T. In these days of trials and tribulations one never knows when or where lightning will strike.—*Parsons Sun*.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 21. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,934; calves, 580; shipped yesterday, 3,345; calves, 628. The market for good steers was dull and lower; others were unsalable; cows steady to lower; feeders steady; Texas cows and steers steady to 10c or 15c lower. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.	COWS AND HEIFERS.
38.....1,338 44.35	33.....1,425 84.25
17.....1,035 3.65	37.....1,178 3.65

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.	TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.
20.....940 2.25	20.....1,028 12.25
8.....1,064 2.25	16.....1,092 2.25
20.....1,032 2.25	5.....922 2.05
18.....902 2.25	19.....923 1.80
16.....922 1.75	5.....926 1.75
4.....890 1.55	5.....888 1.50
2.....905 1.50	5.....728 1.45
10.....919 1.40	8.....739 1.35
13.....749 1.25	5.....895 1.00

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.	TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.
103.....1,059 2.70	75.....901 2.40
25.....977 2.35	104.....901 2.40
16.....922 2.25	103.....909 2.30
30.....918 1.70	22.....739 1.50

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.	TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.
23 mix.....751 1.50	21.....841 1.50
12.....770 1.45	116.....819 1.45
875.....720 1.30	102.....1,350 1.40
26 mix.....746 1.25	17.....694 1.25
8.....906 1.15	19.....717 1.10
50.....707 1.10	

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.	MIXED.
31.....975 2.55	4 oxen.....1,055 2.00
88 S. W.....732 1.75	20.....981 2.35

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.	MIXED.
121 T. clvs.....@ 44.75	1 bull.....1,420 1.70
2 clvs.....@ 3.50	1 bull.....1,350 1.40
16 T. clvs.....@ 4.25	1 bull.....1,300 1.25
1 c. & c.....@ 24.00	1 stag.....1,100 1.25
1 c. & c.....@ 14.00	1 stag.....1,100 1.25

HOGS—Receipts, 4,214; shipped yesterday, 1,882. The market was lower. The following are representative sales:

64.....287 55.82 1/2	129.....270 55.82 1/2	70.....250 55.80
62.....229 57.77 1/2	101.....218 57.77 1/2	68.....245 57.75
57.....258 5.75	76.....213 5.75	90.....135 5.72 1/2
74.....208 5.70	70.....210 5.70	88.....137 5.72 1/2
131.....219 5.67 1/2	43.....204 5.70	59.....210 5.70
72.....218 5.67 1/2	67.....184 5.67 1/2	45.....218 5.67 1/2
92.....174 5.65	60.....208 5.65	87.....191 5.65
67.....185 5.60	74.....190 5.60	73.....178 5.57 1/2
42.....232 5.65	33.....200 5.65	59.....198 5.65
50.....198 5.65	30.....192 5.62 1/2	78.....188 5.60
57.....175 5.60	77.....210 5.60	96.....205 5.60
80.....179 5.60	73.....178 5.57 1/2	73.....178 5.57 1/2
70.....172 5.55	82.....173 5.55	82.....177 5.55
79.....190 5.55	75.....159 5.52 1/2	80.....166 5.50
44.....174 5.50	23.....163 5.50	45.....147 5.50
67.....181 5.50	73.....158 5.50	73.....158 5.50
83.....169 5.45	16.....212 5.40	40.....148 5.40
20.....141 5.35	80.....155 5.35	85.....140 5.25

SHEEP—Receipts, 311; no shipments. The market was steady. The following are representative sales:

13 lambs.....75 55.50	28 mutts.....112 45.00
3 bucks.....152 3.75	14 culs.....@ 1.00

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; official yesterday, 24,640; shipped yesterday, 9,820; left over about 11,000; quality poor; market slow and weak; prices 5c to 10c lower. Sales ranged at \$5.40 to \$5.70 for light; \$5.35 to \$5.55 for rough packing; \$5.50 to \$5.90 for mixed; \$5.75 to \$5.95 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Pigs, \$4.90 to \$5.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 16,000; official yesterday, 12,655; shipments yesterday, 132; market slow and weak.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; official yesterday, 3,579; shipments yesterday, 11,745; market fairly active and prices steady.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500. Market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Heavy, fair to choice, \$5.70 to \$5.90; mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.80; Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100. Market steady. Calves, 5 loads; steady on good only.

Kansas City Grain Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 21.—The tone of the cash wheat market was decidedly better to-day than for some days past. Shippers were making numerous inquiries and some new orders were in the market. Prices were up 1/4 to 1 cent. Old wheat of low grade was fully a cent higher. Offerings were light. An increased movement is looked for next week.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, old, 62¢; new, 61¢; No. 3 hard wheat, old, 58¢; new, 57¢; No. 4 hard wheat, old, 54¢; new, 53¢; No. 5 hard wheat, old, 50¢; new, 49¢. Mixed corn sold at 46¢; Mississippi river, and 45¢ Memphis. Oats were steady. No. 2 mixed sold at 28¢, No. 3 at 27¢, No. 2 white at 30¢, No. 3 white at 29¢.

Rye was steady. No. 2 was quoted nominally at 57¢, No. 3 new at 54¢; old 50¢; No. 4, 48¢. Flaxseed, steady; 90c on the basis of pure; small lots 2c less.

Brass, steady; 51c here in 100 lb. sacks. Bulk, 42¢.

Hay, receipts, 11 cars. Market steady. Quotations are: Timothy, 80¢ to 90¢ per ton; fancy prairie, new, \$3.50; good to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; low grade, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

July 21.	Opened	High	Low	St	Closing
Wht.—July.....	79 1/4	80 1/4	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 1/2
Sept.....	78 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 1/2
Dec.....	81 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
Corn—July.....	49 1/4	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Sept.....	48 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Aug.....	31 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Oats—July.....	30 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
Sept.....	30 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pork—July.....	11 85	11 85	11 82 1/2	11 82 1/2	11 82 1/2
Sept.....	11 35	12 00	11 35	11 90	11 90
Jan.....	12 25	12 90	12 25	12 90	12 90
Lard—July.....	7 20	7 20	7 15	7 15	7 15
Sept.....	7 25	7 25	7 20	7 25	7 25
Jan.....	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10
Ribs—July.....	7 50	7 45	7 45	7 45	7 45
Sept.....	7 50	7 40	7 40	7 42 1/2	7 42 1/2
Jan.....	6 90	6 90	6 90	6 90	6 90

Chicago Closing Cash Prices.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 79 1/4; No. 2 red, 79 1/4; No. 3, 78 1/4; No. 2 yellow, 80 1/4; No. 3 new, 47 1/4; No. 3 yellow, new, 48 1/4. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31 1/4. Timothy Seed—Cash, \$1.28 to \$1.33; September, \$1.28. Mess Pork—Cash, new, \$11.87 1/2. Lard—Cash, new, \$7.17 1/2 to \$7.23. Short Ribs—Cash, \$7.45.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Wheat closed—July, 78 1/4; August, 78 1/4 to 75 1/4; September, 76 1/4; December, 79 1/4. Corn—July, 46¢; August, 45¢; September, 44 1/4 to 44 1/4; Oats—July, 30 1/4; August, 29 1/4; September, 29 1/4.

New York Grain.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Receipts, wheat, 257,000 bu.; shipments, 79,000 bu.; receipts corn, 44,000 bu.; shipments, 18,900 bu. Wheat—July, 87¢; August, 87¢; September, 86¢; October, 87¢; November, 85¢; December, 89 1/2¢; May, 94

ALL TORN UP.

A LETTER FROM GREEN RIDGE ABOUT THE TROUBLE.

It Explains at Length the Excitement That Aroused the Little Town.

To the Editor of the Democrat.

GREEN RIDGE, Mo., July 14, 1892. —Through your valuable and highly respected columns we, as citizens of the prosperous and peaceable village of Green Ridge would like to reach the public ear with some of our legal woes and grievances. It is not often that we seek to ventilate our little troubles by resorting to the press nor are we in the habit of asking for newspaper notoriety, but occasionally there transpires an episode so marked and noticeable that it should be known beyond the limits of your own happy little town.

Feeling certain that garbled and incorrect statements with reference to the affair of which we are about to speak would be made, we have determined to present it to the public in its true light and will without further waste of time proceed to the subject. I will give you the outlines of the last case in our police court as briefly as possible and leave you and a discerning public to be amused by and judge of the case.

What I want to call particular attention to are the actions of the marshal of the village, Mr. John W. Black, and the rulings of Mr. Geo. I. Murphy, our police judge in the case in question. The case was, the village of Green Ridge, Mo. vs C. M. Leabo and C. B. Wharton charged with disturbing the peace by loud and tumultuous language in the discussion of politics on last Saturday evening, July 9th, and for blockading the public passway. The facts in the case are that the gentlemen were on Saturday evening engaged in conversation near the corner of Jas. S. Ream & Son's drug store. While thus engaged the marshal came down the street and before he arrived at the spot where the gentlemen were, he hollered several times to "dry up," and when he did arrive with a large lot of boys and young men following him up to see the fun, he then commanded them to "dry up" or he would take them to the cooler. Leabo replied that he was cool enough and he and Wharton continued their conversation, which seemed to increase the ire of the marshal, who swaggered around several times over the platform with loud and boisterous talk, and finally told Leabo and Wharton they could appear at the mayor's office Monday morning. And then the fun began.

Of course the gentlemen thus arraigned in the role of criminals, put in for a defense at the mayor's office. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Joseph E. Carter. Leabo and Wharton conducted their own cases. First they asked for a jury, showing the law that guaranteed all alleged criminals that privilege.

Judge Murphy looked over his specs to his legal adviser, who read from the statutes that a village judge must be a conservative court and therefore could have no jury. Judge Murphy gave them to understand that he would try the case alone and unaided, save the legal talent of Judge Joseph E. Carter.

Well, the defense being pretty well discouraged, evolved another legal theme undoubtedly based on a right that belongs to every American, however humble, and proceeded to introduce an affidavit for a change of venue upon the usual ground.

But this court was utterly deaf to such childishness as this and coldly and deliberately informed the now thoroughly discouraged and demoralized culprits that they could come none of their tricks on him, and that he was enough for the occasion. Having now completely failed in every attempt to have a legal show to reinstate themselves in the good graces of their friends or to in any way clear themselves from the clutch of the law, nothing was left but to submit to trial.

The prosecution proceeded to introduce their evidence which was Marshal John W. Black and deputy. Mr. Black being placed upon the stand swore that Leabo and Wharton used loud, boisterous and unbecoming language on the street Saturday evening, calculated to disturb the peace of the village, and that when he approached them, he put them under arrest, and that they were standing on the sidewalk.

Upon cross-examination:

"Did you arrest us when you first came to us?"

"Did you hear any profane language?"

"No."

"Were you disturbed by our talk?"

"No."

"Do you know of anyone who was disturbed by our talk?"

"No."

"You say we were talking in an unusual tone?"

"Yes; quite loud."

The deputy was then called upon the stand.

"Was you at 'Statemen's corner' last Saturday evening?"

"Yes."

"Did you hear Leabo and Wharton talking that evening?"

"Yes."

"Was there considerable disturbance at the corner that evening?"

"Yes."

"Did you hear anyone using any unbecoming or profane language there that evening?"

"Yes; I swore a little myself."

By admitting the evidence of others who were to be introduced as to the obstruction of the sidewalk, thus closed the evidence of the prosecution.

The witnesses for the defense were then called and sworn, who are as follows:

T. H. Parker, Jas. S. Ream, Wm. H. Milrin, Ed. Ream, Samuel Milrin, George Buchanan, J. B. Sempron, J. C. Winfrey, Garland Truel, Ira Whitcomb, Victor Bary, Lee Calvert.

Jas. S. Ream being called to the stand stated to the court as follows:

"I was at my place of business on last Saturday evening and there was not to exceed eight persons on my platform during the time Leabo and Wharton were discussing politics near the corner. They were not talking in an unusual tone, neither did they use any profane or obscene language. There was no disturbance until the marshal came upon the scene, when he talked loud and unbecomingly, which soon drew a crowd and caused considerable excitement and blockaded the street. The only disturbance, loud, unbecoming and profane language used by anyone was by the marshal."

Cross Questions.

"Were Leabo and Wharton on the sidewalk last Saturday evening when arrested?"

"No. About five feet from walk, standing in the street."

"Did you hear them using any loud, unbecoming or profane language?"

"No. They were not talking unusually loud, and they never use any profanity in their usual conversations."

"Were you disturbed that evening?"

"Yes. The marshal disturbed me by loud talk and by causing an unusual crowd in front of our store."

Each and every one of the witnesses for the defense testified the same, and proved the innocence of the accused beyond the shadow of a doubt, both by preponderance of evidence and the good reputation and known veracity of the witnesses. But the town could not be beaten out of a fine or two in this paltry way; a police judge was paramount to all that and therefore mulched the boys in a fine of \$2 each with trimmings. That was too heavy. An appeal was demanded. For many long hours, even this last resort of the aggrieved and wronged citizens was denied them. A police court was not to be trifled with. No paltry circuit or criminal court could even have a chance to tamper with the just and stern judgment of the president of the village board of trustees. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians it was not to be broken. However, after a consultation with the prosecuting attorney of the county and an acknowledgment of the affidavit before a notary public, a bond of \$4,000 was reluctantly accepted in presence of witnesses.

Others of the town felt inclined to prosecute a little themselves, so they called upon the mayor for a warrant for the arrest of Marshal Black, Deputy Nichols and the legal light, Joseph Carter. They were promptly informed by the judge that these men were his superior officers, and therefore absolutely refused to issue the same. Upon receiving this information they were determined to seek justice in some other court. But later on they mysteriously were placed on compromising ground, and we hear that a certain fine with trimmings has been remitted, and we are creditably informed that the officers of the town have cheerfully contributed to the village fund. But C. W. Leabo is not on compromising grounds for anything less than \$100, even though the officers again contribute to the village fund before the morning breakfast hour.

Respectfully yours,

OUR COAL DEPOSITS.

A VALUABLE ARTICLE FROM THE PEN OF A. BLAIR.

He Shows the Folly of Deep Drilling for Coal and Gives Much Interesting Scientific Data.

To the editor of the Democrat:

A knowledge of our local geology forbids any expectations of coal being found under our Subcarboniferous rocks—rocks deposited before the coal bearing measures, and without coal beds within them, or under them, except in the minds of men who make overdrifts upon anticipation.

Desire has no logic against the precision of observation that has been made of their being non coal bearing. But, abundant pockets of coal with variable contents being found in valleys eroded into our local measures, it will not be useless, perhaps, to make some explanation of their habit of occurrence.

To one elevated some hundreds of feet above Sedalia, the drainage areas of Flat, and Muddy creeks would become a plateau, through which their sinuous valleys extended in a somewhat parallel and eastern direction. But his wonder would be excited at the countless tributary valleys and draws of every dimension less than the two named.

If the observer will now slide himself down the roof of time to a period when these valleys were first eroded, and in his imagination view the same area, a panorama of transformations would be disclosed. Instead of sloping, wooded valleys and rounded hills, the view is one of canons and gorges, from twenty-five to 100 feet deeper than they now present. Cliffs and high butresses of rocks bounded all the valleys, and perhaps barren stretches of rock covered the intermediate distances between these and gorges leading to other valleys beyond. Verily, a day of quicker responses than this to a call to the rocks to fall upon us.

The greater elevation of the area above sea level was a condition that provided wider and deeper channels than now for all our streams.

Let imagination then clear the local rubbish that has silted them to their high levels, clear out the bordering ravines and draws leading to them, and a foundation of rock exists below as the ancient type of them, while the present condition is but one of more recent accommodation to lower altitudes in relation to sea level, and of less opportunities for grinding erosion to clean them out in the old way, that existed up to a certain period of the coal measure epoch to which we will again refer.

The different rock formations about Sedalia are all sedimentary rocks deposited in oceans for ages before their elevations above its levels. They suffered vast erosions during their history of repeated elevations and depressions. And whilst our valleys under inspection are great ear marks cut in the rocks; yet, compared to the total amount of erosion the rocks have undergone, they amount to nothing at all. The observer we left above Sedalia will perhaps not have enough imagination to encompass this most obscure factor in geology—the erosion of its rocks—but a comparison of the cut off piece of dogtail with the amount of dog that cut out for another latitude, may indicate some relative features that pertain to the rocks in many places, local remnants of these being the only existing key to a once deep and wide distribution of them.

Our oldest and geologically lowest exposures are the Silurian and headlands and islands about whose shore lines our Devonian, Chouteau and Burlington Limestones were successively deposited.

Nearly every exposure along Flat creek, and south and southeast of it is Silurian, that at the close of that period was elevated and greatly eroded.

But in the Devonian sea that washed its shores was deposited a series of Devonian rocks of which only remnants remain to us.

Seven feet of low beds are exposed on Coon creek and they appear two miles further northwest, but in many places do not appear between the Silurian and Chouteau group above. Both the Coon creek and higher beds are exposed three miles north of Otterville on Clear Branch, and low beds are seen on the Holloway farm three miles north of Smithton.

The Chouteau group of Magni-

zenburg quarries, at the Cowan quarry on Coon creek, in the bed of the creek north of Banks' home, and at the Cedar creek crossing, north of Georgetown. Higher beds are exposed at the Jenkins, and at all of the quarries toward Georgetown.

Brushy Branch exposures are upper Chouteau, excepting when capped with Burlington Limestone, as at the bridge west of Minter's, and the bluff across from the coal pocket a mile further down. But the valley has cut through the Chouteau before it reached Muddy.

Our fine curbing stones are all from lowest beds of the Chouteau, and as yet from the Leucke quarry only; but the seamed condition exists near the water level in the Banks field and at the Cedar creek crossing, north of Georgetown.

The Chouteau rocks are our second resort for good stone, and a bed in the Winzenburg quarry of low Chouteau range was selected, it is said, as being equal to our good beds of Burlington Limestone for the foundation of the Baptist church.

Under the action of water and frost the Chouteau beds disintegrate by separating and splitting into thin laminae in the direction of the plane of their bedding. Therefore, they do not offer the even resistance of good Burlington limestone that has no such tendency. Its good beds, however, contain and have furnished the bulk of our building rock in foundations, street and other uses.

Above the Chouteau group was deposited the Burlington limestone, a remarkable deposit in a shallow ocean, of beds thirty to more feet in thickness, built up almost entirely of the remains of crinoids.

Perhaps no other beds of rocks are such a record of abundant and abounding forms of an extinct class, the crinoid, that to behold would lend greater emotions to the mind.

Being our superior rocks, and having been submitted from soon after their deposition to erosion, there are but local outliers of the beds remaining.

They crown nearly all of the higher hills about Sedalia, but often nothing but the chert beds remain to attest their existence. The flint boulders elevated from the sewer cuttings through the city are chert that were contained in thick beds of Burlington limestone.

The exposed beds that have been worked are the upper beds at the General Smith quarry and Weiman's, on North Grand avenue. The superior and fine textured stone at McEnroe's, on Cedar, and at the Cavanaugh beds, and the Marsh lime works are the best standards of good limestone we possess, because there the beds are thicker and have not been leached out so much as elsewhere. The Lexington railroad cuts on either side of Muddy are in the Burlington limestone. The M., K. & T. cuts beyond Shavetail are in these beds, and they crown the bluff near the coal pockets west of Sedalia. The Missouri Pacific cuts an outlier west of Otterville.

So it is seen that the definite thickness and character of our Burlington beds is one of experiment largely on account of the evosion they have sustained and their often concealed existence under the soil.

The Burlington and Chouteau are our representatives of the Subcarboniferous System, and following them to the west, southwest or northwest, they disappear beneath the coal bearing measures in those directions, and also beneath other rocks northeast of us, viz: the Keokuk, etc., belonging to the Subcarboniferous system also, and that may have had their representation above our Burlington rocks.

Now, as coal pockets have been often found in the low levels of our valleys, but never extending laterally into and beneath the rocks in which they are eroded, we will see how it may have come about.

The Subcarboniferous rocks, viz: the Chouteau, the Burlington and maybe the Keokuk, Warsaw and St. Louis, etc., were lifted above ocean and erosion began its work and kept it up largely until some period of coal measure time; for we find pockets of Coal Measure micaceous sandstone on the hill at Jos. Davidson farm three miles west and at other places. Now, erosion had worn away all the Subcarboniferous rocks down to the bottom of that pocket before the area was again submerged that filled our valleys with that sandstone, and the pocket is in the low beds of Chouteau.

After such erosion our area was left with the deeper valleys first described.

Suppose this portion of the earth to now be lowered close to sea level. Tropical conditions that produced coal over extensive areas of low swamps near us, to the

would grow in them and its abundance would produce coal as elsewhere. The size and form of many pockets of coal seems to bear a common relation to our existing bogs found in the bottom lands of our valleys. Their tendency to deep limited erosion suggests a condition that went along with the pocket coal formation. They mark the locality of strong springs and always afford conditions of rich soil and abundant vegetation.

Our pockets, then, are of true coal measure age, but their lateral extent and depth is always necessarily limited to the boundary walls of the rocks containing them, if they are Subcarboniferous, Devonian or Silurian. A pocket near the water works is up in a high bluff of Silurian rocks, with a bounding shell of the rock yet between it and the creek.

This seams or varied sized pockets are in the little valley that reaches to the cemetery. In Breakfast Branch valley they have sunk wells into shale and potter's clay further to the hill than the present bottoms, but external to the old walls of the valley.

The top of a pocket, twenty-five feet across was washed into view by the late high water, at the mines west of Sedalia, but it lies against a wall of rock that juts into the valley, and will not run under it further than a local disintegration will have provided for it. The other dimensions are unknown.

Let us not forget that we left our coal pockets uncovered. The next occurrence was the submergence of this with others, and the sea creeps up the valleys with its marine life and in time it is depositing a bed of sandstone over our pockets, filling the valleys again and leaving abundant Coal Measure fossils within it.

There is no mistaking the comparative age of rocks if they yet retain their fossils, and therefore we know that the sandstone, some three feet of which is left over the coal being worked on Brushy, is a true Coal Measure sandstone. How much of it was deposited before the next elevation occurred we do not know, but pockets of it, very small ones, appear in a few places as the only record of its presence. Its easy disintegration and its long exposure since then to the elements of destruction, frost and rain, has made havoc with it in our locality.

We believe then that it is only nonsense to exploit for coal beneath, or in Subcarboniferous rocks. But if valley coal is worth one's adventure, an elemental knowledge of our local rocks and the coal measures above them (that do not exist here) should fortify him against looking deeper than bottoms of the old canons and the bogs they contained.

R. A. BLAIR.

VEST TELLS A STORY.

His Speech on Campbell Resembled a Negro Trick.

From the Republic.

One of Senator Vest's friends asked him yesterday if he hadn't hit W. J. Campbell too hard. "Well," he replied, "that's possible. I did not mean to make him resign for he furnished a very strong argument in the canvass as chairman of the republican national committee. Your question reminds me of an incident in my early boyhood."

"The negroes in Kentucky had a theory that hitting a dog on the head with a green gourd would make him bark. A negro boy of my uncle was so much impressed with the statement that he hunted up a gourd and tried the experiment on an old dog of a peculiarly silent and morose disposition."

"When asked about the result he replied with some hesitation: 'Dat gourd must ha bin too hard; but I fotch him to a whine.'"

Horse Thief Caught.

Sheriff Galloway, of Henry county made an important capture Saturday night. A horse thief who has been at large since the early part of the month.

The thief whose name is Wm. Handlin stole a horse and buggy from John B. Howerton and went to Green county where he sold it. He then retraced his steps to Clinton where he was captured.

A Ghastly Suggestion.

From the Otterville Call.

One day last week a dog owned by J. L. Decker, a farmer living between here and Syracuse, found and took home the hand and forearm of a human skeleton. No one seems to know where the dog made the ghastly find, and the occurrence has aroused considerable interest.

He Likes Chicken.

An avaricious chicken thief stole three chickens from J. M. Divers, No. 906 East Fifth street, last Thursday night. Not satisfied with

THE LAST DAY.

CHAUTAUQUANS WILL DISPERSE FOR THE YEAR.

The Assembly the Most Successful Ever Held and the Harbinger of Great Results.

The Chautauqua assemblies are now fixtures, and the success of the one just held at Pertle Springs establishes the assembly as one of the state institutions of the people.

Monday the classes reviewed the term, and the present assembly ends its meeting for 1892. It has been interesting from the beginning, and visitors not Chautauquans will go to their homes with a deeper regard for the work and an enthusiasm that bids fair to help the cause along.

Delsarteanism took quite an impetus from this meeting, and will prove a growing fad, and one, too, that is worth cultivating. Mrs. Neet deserves much credit for her efforts to secure for it recognition, and she could have found no one who could have presented it more successfully to public consideration than Mrs. Hogan-Ludlum.

Yesterday was observed by religious exercises of different characters, the day ending with a very pretty praise service, at which Mrs. Boller sang a beautiful solo with fine effect, the piece being entitled "Rest," and another solo, a different composition, an arrangement of "Nearer My God to Thee," beautifully rendered by Mrs. Chappell.

To-night the Chautauquans give a "spook" or ghost entertainment, at which will be heard the college cry adopted by the staid and sober students of that institution. It's a right lively cry for people who are supposed to be demure and dignified.

To-morrow and next day are supplementary days, the first being American day, to be celebrated by a sham battle. Next day is G. A. R. day. Thursday night, the 21st, the Delsartean class, in Greek costume, will give an entertainment which promises to be very delightful.

A COUNTERFEITER.

How Frank Krensky, a Newsboy in This City Was Duped by a Negro.

Frank Krensky, a newsboy in the employ of Manager Price, of the southern news depot, was cleverly victimized by a shover of the queer Sunday morning about 2 o'clock.

Just as an east bound train was pulling out, Frank, who was standing on the platform, was hurriedly approached by a negro man who asked him if he could change a half dollar. Delving down in his pocket, the newsboy handed the darky two twenty-five cent coins and received in turn what he thought was a fifty cent piece.

Imagine his chagrin however when on looking at the object handed him to find out that it was nothing more than a piece of copper used as an advertisement for some enterprising firm.

Learning his deception Frank set out in pursuit, but the counterfeiter had gone.

It is learned today that the negro's name is Bill Sidney and that he lives across the Pacific track near Posey Paines. A warrant has been sworn out for the rascal's arrest and if caught he will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Lots of Dynamite.

The progress of work on the M. K. & E. railway, we learn from various authorities is progressing very satisfactorily and the promoters wish to have the entire line opened by the first of January, 1895. The heaviest work is at Portland and Rockport, and when those contracts are completed, the remainder offers only unconsiderable engineering difficulties. In the neighborhood of Portland about 300 hands have been at work for several weeks and more than 100,000 pounds of dynamite has been used in blasting a road bed out of the solid rock. About fifty miles of the road-bed is completed, ready for superstructure. The work at Rockport has interested our citizens and many of them have visited it. They report a full force of hands and that the tunnel will be completed in advance of the contract time. The new St. Charles bridge by which the new road is to cross the Missouri river is being pushed with all the energy that money can infuse.—Boonville Democrat.

A Dirty Trick.

Several young rascals broke into the horticultural building at Association park the other day and wan-

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THE FIRST VOTE.

When the polls are opened this fall for the people to cast their ballot for the chief magistrate of the land, there will be present an army of young men who will cast their first ballot.

These same young men will be representatives of the last quarter of a century of a country whose constitution has secured for its citizens rights and privileges held by no other people on the face of the earth with such confidence and, so far, with such well balanced judgment. The predictions of De Tocqueville have failed in their realization, and today, as when even brawnier statesmen wielded the destinies of the country, "the star of empire westward holds its way."

It is to be hoped that in the breast of each and every one of these young men the fire of liberty is burning with unquenchable glory; that the safety of the republic is paramount to their lives; that the rights secured to us by the fathers are to them a part of their religion; that the holding of office is a sacred trust transcending all the low ambitions of political tricksters, and that for generations yet unborn the statesman of to-day is sworn by a Judge who has written with his hand the laws that guide the stars, to keep inviolate the white robes of Justice.

The young and yet undecided voter is something that should appeal to the people in a most tender way. Placed in designing and unscrupulous hands, he may be dwarfed into a worker for evil and the ultimate destruction of the republic. With conducive surroundings, he has in him the making of an Aaron Burr on a Thomas Jefferson. The young voter is one of the most sacred charges given into the keeping of a people.

Those young men who will vote next fall present a new growth in the politics of the country. Unlike the generation before them, they have been reared in a time when peace has held her tranquil sway and the son was not grappling with the father in all the horrors of civil war. He was born too late to feel in all its intensity the bitterness that resulted from the great struggle and, as the men of the north and the south have again gradually begun to feel that they are brothers, the stories often repeated to the young men are fading into the background and taking on the dimness of past history.

The young voter this fall will be emphatically one of ideas and principles rather than one of feeling and sentiment. He has to do with new conditions, and he is not afraid to confront them. He has, as a rule, fine intelligence and the discrimination to winnow the grain from the chaff. The fallacies of protection, the unconstitutional force bill, the great and slimy octopus of monopoly and the hopeless corruption of republican administration will not escape his quick eye, and his loyalty and patriotism to his country will be shown by the energy with which he will repudiate these growing evils.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

Down in the land of "Marsh" Murdock, the republican brethren seem to be feeling shaky already. The people of Kansas have long felt

by the discriminating policy of protection, has been brought from the east and the farms of the hard working Kansas farmer plastered with mortgages until he has almost despaired of ever getting out of debt. While he has seen the product of his fields fluctuate in value and has been made to wear double patches on his pants to keep even, the favored few of the east have, as a rule, always managed to get the best of it and manipulate markets to their own advantage. Even when outraged fortune sometimes asserted herself, the pets of protection have generally seen to it that a reduction in the wages of the workingmen counterbalanced the difference.

The people of Kansas are tired of wandering in the wilderness; they have hungered, but no manna has fallen from the sky. They have tired of hearing republican prophets tell of the "Canaan" "just beyond," and in the year 1892, a great one in the political history of this renowned commonwealth, they propose to strike for themselves the rock from which the waters will gush forth and bring renewed life to the famished people.

The republicans of that state are trembling and are evidently using every means to forestall the calamity that is rising up to overthrow them. To take the place of voters who have left the ranks, it is estimated that 10,000 negroes will be brought into Kansas for the fall elections. The *Wichita Daily Beacon* has been investigating the influx into that city, and says:

"The people's party league appointed a committee to thoroughly investigate the question which the members of the committee claim to have done thoroughly enough to warrant the following statement: 'From what we can learn from different sources and in talking with the negroes themselves the committee is warranted by saying that some 1,500 negroes are to be brought to Wichita, not in a body, but at different times; that they will be kept in the cities until thirty days previous to the election when they will be distributed out through the state in the counties, swearing that they are from the east part of Kansas and have been in the country thirty days previous to the election; that the exodus coming on the heels of the threats of the railroad men that they would ship 8,000 negro votes to the Seventh congressional district and vote them for the republican ticket; that the immigration occurring at this time of the year, when the negroes of the south are penniless and have been out of employment since February, and it is only lacking a few weeks until cotton picking begins, goes to refute any idea that they are free and lawful immigrants; that the negroes are here and the better class of citizens, irrespective of party, are asked to investigate the matter.'"

"I am one of the fifteen hundred negroes who are shipped from Memphis, Tennessee, to Wichita," remarked Sam Fletcher to a *Beacon* representative. "About thirty families of us have already arrived and the rest are coming on every train."

Continuing he said that the entire fifteen hundred negroes were being shipped from that portion of Memphis known as "the Bend," so designated by the fact that it is located in a bend of the Mississippi river and inhabited exclusively by negroes. The poverty existing in this neighborhood at the present time is of an extreme nature, owing to the fact that the negroes, or a most majority of them, depend upon the cotton industry for their support, a large number engaged in picking cotton, others working the gins, while others are employed at the compresses.

This work generally begins in September with the picking of the cotton and is finished before Christmas, the compresses, however, which by the way employ but a small per cent of the negroes, are shut down a month or two later and the negroes are virtually idle for the remainder of the season. At least such is the case with these negroes who depend upon the cotton industry for their sustenance. Consequently this being the fact, the majority of the negroes living in the "Bend" are in destitute circumstances at present and were naturally glad to accept anything that promised to better their condition.

A few days since, according to the story of Fletcher, a couple of white men, representing themselves as from Kansas, appeared among these negroes ostensibly in search of laborers, telling them there was an abundance of work to be secured in Kansas and at much more remuner-

pany them. Of course such a tempting offer was readily jumped at by the impoverished negroes, especially when these white emissaries guaranteed to furnish them with railroad passes from Memphis to Wichita.

"Immediately the negroes gathered together what few household effects they wished to bring with them, and passes were furnished for fifteen hundred, who are leaving Memphis on every train." When asked if the negroes were being shipped from any other portion of Tennessee, Fletcher replied that they were, and that eighty-seven families from one section of the state had been shipped to Soldier City, Kan., with the same understanding that they were to be furnished employment.

"Were you asked to express your political sentiments before leaving Memphis?" asked the reporter.

In a sort of roundabout way they were, replied Fletcher. The gentleman who furnished them with the railroad passes told them that he wouldn't furnish passes to any but republican negroes, because they didn't want any d—d democratic niggers in Kansas. Of course they were all republicans, and he answered that that was the only kind of people he was there to deal with.

When asked if their object in coming here was to make Kansas their permanent home, he replied that he didn't know what they were to do here, but he knew there was an understanding that a return pass would be furnished everyone desirous of returning to Memphis in November. He said, however, that they were each compelled by an oath to obey their bosses in everything and those who failed to obey would not be furnished with return passes in November and would be thrown out of employment here.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

The New York *World* is publishing communications as to the best method of conducting the democratic campaign, and sound advice is being given by the various contributors, says the *Detroit Free Press*. Thorough organization, township and county, is urged throughout the country, and especially in doubtful states. Point out to the people the oppression of tariff taxation which is a burden upon the many in the interest of the few. Show to those that work that they largely pay the revenue and that the tariff duty is in the end paid by them through the consumption of most of the necessities of life, an action unjust and grinding upon the poor. The tariff has not raised wages as promised by the republicans, but reduced them, as is apparent throughout the country, fraudulent and deceptive representations having been made for political purposes.

Show that the force bill is opposed to the liberty and the freedom of the ballot, against the fundamental principles of the government, a creation of the republican party to give it additional power through the agency of federal officers at the polls, and is meant to intimidate the voter and carry the use of arms, if may be, under the direction of the power at Washington. Show that the aim and purpose of that party is a centralization of wealth and power, fostering trusts and immense corporations that are crushing the life blood out of the young enterprises and destroying fair and just competition in the manufacturing and productive industries of the country. Show that the republicans have squandered the millions turned over to them at the end of an economical democratic administration, throwing the burden of recouping this great loss upon those who can least afford it. Review the administration of Harrison, the character of the men with whom he has surrounded himself, his violation of the civil service rules and the shameful manner in which he utilized his high trust in securing a renomination. Consider the deplorable condition of labor as compared with the vast accumulations of combined capital and make known the inevitable result unless a change is made which will bring about a peaceful issue from existing troubles. Make it a campaign of education, for a dissemination of the truth is the guarantee of democratic success.

NEWSPAPER IDENTITY.

There was a movement some years ago by which it was hoped

purpose the bringing into closer touch with the masses the personality of the great individually unknown class known as newspaper writers. It was proposed that the writers for the press be allowed to sign their own names to every article written by them.

The idea was worthy of consideration from every standpoint. By the press of the country would be elevated and purified, and the patient, hardworking, conscientious men, derisively known as "pot-boilers," would be allowed the reward of public recognition for whatever he had done to make men better and wiser.

The falsifier and the slanderer, the knave and the poltroon would no longer have a bulwark behind which they could hide themselves, and whatever might be written would be characterized by an earnest desire to express the truth.

Then, again, the man of brains and talent, the man to whom right and justice are as high as the white walls of heaven itself, would feel that life had more sweetness and that the flowers bloomed fairer for the world's knowing that he was an honest man.

The conscientious journalist of great ideas and expression must indeed be a philosopher. There are few walks in life where one is so often rewarded by little other than the mere feeling that he is doing right because it is right. The applause of the pulpit and the stage never reaches his ears, but hidden away under some sky-light, he gives utterance to thoughts that sway multitudes with no less power. He combines all that others do separately. If he is high-minded, he will analyze what others do and show either its worth or its falseness; if he is sincere, he will not be swayed by sentiment; if he is brave, the weakness of public opinion will be scorned; if he is great, all the legions of darkness will not intimidate him.

THE TICKET.

No political party ever placed in the field a better or stronger ticket than is presented by the democracy of Missouri.

From Stone to Cowgill the nominees are the peers of any men who were ever named for public servants, and individually will receive the hearty support of the Missouri democracy.

The contests for some of the positions were close and protracted, but such fairness and courtesy characterized the struggle that there are no jealousies or heart-burnings left and the most zealous supporters of the successful candidates are the gentlemen who were defeated by them. The work of the convention will commend itself to the individual members of the party throughout the state as worthy of men who were the representatives of the democratic party itself, and it will put an end to the silly claim that the state is ready to renounce democracy and fall into the arms of Warner.

Even if the democratic party was the minority party in Missouri, still it could elect the ticket nominated by at least 20,000 majority.

With the usual party majority large as it is, the boasted 50,000 majority this year should be made a reality.

A DISPATCH from Sedalia in today's *Globe-Democrat*, the wind-broken mule of the republican party, well illustrates the fear and trembling with which the nomination of W. J. Stone is regarded by the republicans. The democrats of Sedalia and of Missouri have no personal fights to make. The nomination has been made, a man of sterling character and brilliant attainments placed in the field and the democrats will support him to a man. It is a bitter pill for the republicans, and it will be still more bitter when the big democratic majority is polled in November. Sedalia democrats are such from principle, and are not the measly individuals that the two-headed organ of St. Louis would make them.

OCCASIONALLY the newspapers contain some good things entitled "Ed Howe's Phil-

successful novels ever penned by a western writer. "The Story of a Country Town" has a strength of character seldom found in latter day novelists. There is a coloring in its pages that would compare well with the immortal story of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the "Scarlet Letter."

THE sickly sentiment that is being discussed in the current magazines is disgusting to honest and sincere men and women. "Women's rights" is a subject worthy the close attention of everyone, but the social monstrosities that would result from "women bachelors" is too silly for serious consideration. The world will always love and admire womanly women and manly men, the suspender fad and, the black silk sash to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE *Gazette* says some queer things, and at times blunders onto some true things. For instance, this morning it paid Mr. Edward Hurley and Mr. Rudolph Dean a very neat compliment in regard to the paving of Second street, a compliment merited by the gentlemen, but one evidently which wrung the heart of the morning sheet to pay. Let the good work go forward.

A COMPANY of United States soldiers would do more good in riding the Indian territory of the Dalton gang than all the guards that could be mustered. A small number are foolish to attack the desperadoes. Granted that there are ten men on either side, it is almost absolutely certain that the ten officers will be wiped out before all of the outlaws are killed.

THE sleeping accommodations at the Missouri river sand bank suggested the "black hole of Calcutta." Guests were sandwiched in like sardines in a box. The intense satisfaction of being aroused from sleep by being kicked in the ear with somebody's heel was occasionally diversified by a terrific fight between mosquitoes as large—so one delegate claimed—as dogs.

PROFESSIONAL contractors are very much like other organized bodies which profit by working the public. And one of the plays of the "perfesh" is to catch their employees in a "tight box" and then extort such terms as will suit their own ideas of profit and loss to "open the box." This is not the year for the profitable plying of this pet of the trade in this section.

THE article entitled "Our Coal Deposits," from the pen of R. A. Blair, and which was recently printed in the columns of the *Democrat*, was a valuable contribution to the local geological knowledge of the county. Everyone who is interested in the coal resources of Pettis should read it, as it is filled with information.

JEFFERSON CITY ought to take to the woods or crawl into the muskrat holes along the banks of the Missouri river. The attempt to take care of such a large convention is an unparalleled example of audacity.

OUR sister State of Kansas is said to have her granaries bursting with golden wheat. Such prosperity, however, should not be followed by the bringing of 10,000 southern negroes into the state to vote at the fall election.

A CLOSE examination of a medical expert would cause some revolting revelations in the Alice Mitchell trial at Memphis. There is no doubt that the woman is insane, in a certain way; in fact, the case is not a new one to the neurologist.

THE convention hall at Jefferson City bubbled and seethed like a cauldron, so intense was the prostrating heat.

THE handling of stone on Third street yesterday and to-day revives the hope that the street may be finished by fair time, after all.

POOR old Jeff! She-can-just-about-open-her-eyes;—she—is-so-sleepy.

JEFFERSON CITY should be called the staked plains of Missouri.

A Noted Englishman Dead.

LONDON, July 20.—Thomas Cook, founder of Cook's excursions, died yesterday from paralysis.

Thomas Cook was the inventor of the tourist system and a pioneer in the transportation business, which was in its infancy when he was a young man. Nearly sixty years ago, while earning a living in Derbyshire as a florist and small printer, he conceived the idea of a railway excursion as a convenience for a big Baptist meeting being held in Leicester, the members of which wanted to go to Market Harboro, some ten miles distant. He went to the local railway and proposed to hire a train, the passengers to pay a shilling a piece for return tickets. This novel idea was accepted, and within a few years Cook began to extend his plan to Paris and the Holy Land, but always for religious purposes.

All his life he had been a temperance worker and speaker, and had given large sums of money to the English Baptist church. In his later years "the old man," as he was familiarly called, frequently expressed his amazement at the immense growth of the tourist business since he organized one of the first excursions. He became a millionaire and the greatest buyer of railway tickets in the world. Fifteen years ago he practically retired from business, leaving the active conduct of the affairs of the house of Thomas Cook & Son, to his son, John M., under whom the business has achieved its greatest development. Mr. Cook was 93 years old and had been almost totally blind for six years. This, however, did not impair his usefulness or prevent him from traveling, an amusement to which he was as much addicted in his old age as any of the patrons of his house.

His Body Recovered.

At last, after lying beneath the waves of the muddy Missouri since the night of March 15th—just four months and five days—the body of Jesse Graddy has been found. It was discovered just opposite River-ton, on the Ray county side Wednesday morning by Messrs. John Neet, Tom Casper and a third boy whose name we did not hear. The three boys had been fishing in Crooked river, and discovered the body and drew it to the bank on the Ray county side. The body was in a tolerable state of preservation, the boys recognizing the face; also further identifying it by a missing finger. He was dressed in full hunting suit and wore heavy gum boots. His brother, Joseph Graddy, accompanied by Constable Thos. C. Young, Jesse Crenshaw and a crowd of other friends took a coffin to receive the remains, which will be brought back here and interred in Machpelah. It must be a relief to the agonized mother and sisters to have the sad pleasure of laying his body to rest where they can visit his grave. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."—*Lexington News*.

The Decline of Parliaments.

Goodwin Smith.

Parliaments are losing much of their importance because the real deliberation is being transferred from them to the press and the general organs of discussion in which the great questions are virtually decided, parliamentary speeches being little more than registrations of public opinion. It is not easy to say how far with the spread of public education this process may go or what value the parliamentary debate and division list will in the end retain. If monarchy is primeval, parliaments are the offspring of the middle ages and for them, too, the sand in the hour glass of history runs.

What's in a Name?

We learn that genial Will E. Bard, city editor of the *Sedalia Evening Democrat*, is to wed a Lexington young lady ere leap year bids us farewell. A number of Missouri's newspaper men have jumped the broom-stick during this leap year.—*Fayette Democrat*.

Hold, Editor Burkhardt! The gentleman referred to is "another fellow" of a similar name. The question is a very nervous one to handle. While we have been asked several times this year—leap year—yet an inability to get two weeks' salary in our wallet at the same time has successfully prevented any such rashness as getting married.

A Prominent Minister.

Elder A. T. Hobbs, one of the most prominent divines in the Christian church, is in Sedalia from Des Moines, Iowa, and is visiting many old friends. Elder Hobbs many years ago administered the rites of baptism to our fellow townsman, Judge John N. Dalby. On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Elder Hobbs will occupy the pulpit of the Christian church. He is a most

Sedalia Weekly Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

STONE!

The Silver-Tongued Orator Wins.

A VERY HARD FIGHT.

The Democracy of the State Has a Brilliant Champion.

NINETEENTH BALLOT

The Immense Crowd Shouts Itself Hoarse--A Heavy Storm Does Not Stop Them.

Stone Makes an Eloquent and Stirring Speech--Fifty Thousand Will be His Majority.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 19.—The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by Chairman Charles Maffit, of the state committee. Rev. Watkins, of Jefferson City, opened the convention with an eloquent prayer.

The convention immediately got down to work and in a short time the temporary officers were announced as follows.

Chairman, Senator Bushrod M. Dilley, of Caldwell county; secretary, Dave W. Wallace, of Independence; sergeant-at-arms, W. L. Mack, of Barton county, with an assistant from each congressional district; doorkeeper, J. M. Crawford.

The roll was called for the appointments of the various committees of the Seventh district and the following were made:

Vice president, Geo. W. Crawford; assistant secretary, T. E. Spencer; credentials, T. C. Hatler; Polk; permanent organization, W. R. Wilhite, Boone; resolutions, O. A. Stine, Pettis.

It was also agreed to recommend two committeemen from each congressional district. T. J. Delaney and J. D. Dolson were agreed upon by the Seventh.

Judge J. H. Lay, of Benton, has been chosen as presidential elector.

The fight for governor is oppressively close and is getting hotter all the time.

Stone has the advantages in the superior organization of his forces and has marshaled them brilliantly. The Dalton and the Gibson men are confident of success for their respective candidates.

The contest for railroad commissioner and attorney general has stirred up a close contest.

The convention is the perfection of harmony and good work is being done. The hall, however, is entirely too small and lacks much of being large enough to accommodate the immense crowd.

Convention adjourned to meet at three o'clock.



WILLIAM J. STONE.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 20.—The convention was called to order this morning and the weather found to be even hotter than yesterday. The Missouri river offers but little consolation as its broad waters

seem to have no effect in cooling the atmosphere. The hall is crowded to its utmost capacity today and was a regular furnace last night. It was almost stifling to stand in a doorway and let the hot currents of air strike you as they poured out of the convention hall. Many visitors who otherwise would have been in the hall, lay on the grass outside and listened to the results as the ballots were announced from a window.

The convention took thirteen ballots last night, the thirteenth standing: Stone, 207; Dalton, 191; Gibson, 83; Yeaman, 30, and Claycomb 15.

At 3:00 a. m., a motion was made to adjourn till 10 o'clock, this morning. Carried by 305 to 175. Thurmond, of Callaway, presided this morning and called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.

Balloting soon commenced, and on the first ballot Stone got 212½; Dalton, 193; Gibson, 79½; Yeaman, 29, and Claycomb 13. At the close of the ballot, a Jasper county delegate challenged the vote of Jasper county, which had given six to Claycomb and one to Stone, as said county had instructed for Claycomb. Phelps had cast the one vote for Stone.

It was then moved that Jasper county be cast as instructed, but the chair held that the convention could not dictate to constituents, as the delegates were responsible to the constituents alone.

The point of order was sustained as made.

The fifteenth ballot was then taken and stood as follows: Stone, 214½; Dalton, 188; Gibson, 82½; Yeaman, 27, and Claycomb 13.

On the seventeenth ballot Stone stood 217½; Dalton, 196; Gibson, 82½; Yeaman, 22; and Claycomb, 17.

Carroll, of Putnam, made a motion to adjourn to 2:30 o'clock p. m. which was lost by a vote of 254 to 271, Stone's forces opposing the motion.

The eighteenth ballot showed Stone, 222; Dalton, 196; Gibson, 78; Yeaman, 17, and Claycomb, 13.

The Stone men then took up the large Stone banner and amidst great enthusiasm carried it around the hall.

A resolution was offered that the order of business be reversed and that the convention proceed at once to nominate a railroad commissioner. It was withdrawn when the chair ruled that it would require a two thirds vote.

On the nineteenth ballot Stone was nominated. The Stone men started the battle cry and the whole convention went wild with excitement.

While the nineteenth ballot was going on, a strong wind storm came up and blew in through the north windows in a way suggestive of a cyclone, but this could hardly stop the Stone enthusiasm, though the curtains were torn in shreds.

Stone was given a magnificent ovation when he appeared at the speaker's desk. He spoke briefly but eloquently, thanking the convention for the honor conferred and promising to do his utmost to win a majority of 50,000 in November.

A motion to adjourn until 4:30 p. m. was made and carried.

SUNSTROKE.

Horse Prostrated and Killed by The Heat.

Henry Leist lost a valuable horse this morning from the extreme heat. His wife had just hitched the horse to the rack on Lamine between Second and Third, when suddenly he was prostrated.

A large crowd was attracted to the scene, and everything done for the poor dumb sufferer, but to no purpose.

The animal had been driven but a few blocks beforehand. Mr. Leist had bought the horse only a week ago and paid \$100 for it.

Paper Sold at Fayette.

The Fayette Banner, edited and published by Wallace J. Davis, was sold yesterday to a gentleman by the name of Gallimore, who lately had an interest in the Salisbury Press-Spectator.

SINGULAR SUIT.

CARRIED FROM THE PACIFIC COAST TO MISSOURI.

Southern Pacific Sued for \$5,000—Resulted From The Death of Plaintiff's Husband.

J. G. Ricketts, of Los Angeles, arrived in Sedalia Wednesday, being on his way to Jefferson City where he goes as a witness in a big suit that has been pending against the Southern Pacific railroad company for some months.

The suit involves \$75,000 and resulted from the death of the plaintiff's husband, who was killed in a wreck, which occurred on the Southern Pacific in the month of June, 1891.

In this wreck, a rear end collision between Dead Man's Canyon and San Miricey, seven men were killed, five stockmen and two trainmen, Thomas Wilson, of Temple, Texas, who was the plaintiff's husband, being among the former.

On one of the colliding trains, Ricketts, the man who furnished the DEMOCRAT with this information, was an engineer, but it so happened that not a life was lost on his train. He bears sufficient evidence of the narrow escape from death he had.

The suit was first begun at San Diego and then successively at San Francisco, Denver, Pikes Peake, Kansas City, Minneapolis and now the champions of either side will engage in a forensic battle before the supreme court at Jefferson City. The case will be called August 1.

"WHOM GOD HATH JOINED."

Three Divorce Suits Filed in the Circuit Clerk's Office To-Day.

It would seem that business is picking up somewhat with "Divorce Marvin and Circuit Clerk Fowler. Three divorce cases were filed before these functionaries Thursday.

The first suit is brought by John Doyle against his wife, Anna Doyle. Desertion is set up as defense for the plaintiff.

The second suit is that of George B. Frasier, plaintiff, against Time B. Frasier, defendant. Desertion is likewise taken as the ground for the suit in this case.

The third and last case is that of Lillie Orten versus James M. Orten, the plaintiff alleging in her petition that the said James M. Orten, defendant, left her and took up with two other women of bad repute. P. D. Hastain is the attorney for the plaintiff in each case.

A BAD SIGHT.

Bad Behavior on the Part of a Patient Whom the Sheriff Had In Charge.

A sad but exciting scene took place at the intersection of Main and Ohio Thursday. Sheriff Smith was taking Joseph Welch, the young man adjudged insane by the county court yesterday, to the depot, intending to leave for the Nevada asylum at 9:15, when the patient revolted and became unmanageable.

Laboring under the hallucination that he was about to be hurt, he strove to get away, and before assistance came he well nigh succeeded.

Being of a strong build and fight redoubling his strength, he jerked the sheriff into the street, and but for the timely aid that was rendered, the poor fellow had doubtless been at large.

A Fine Gentleman.

Dr. H. S. Miner, founder of the Miner institute for the cure of the whiskey, opium and tobacco habit, arrived here from Ashville, Nebraska, Thursday and will spend the remainder of the week in the city. Dr. Miner is a very clever gentleman, and one cannot fail to be favorably impressed with him. He is being chaporoned over the city this evening, meeting Queen City residents.

In conversation with a DEMOCRAT reporter, he was lavish in his praise of Sedalia and her good people.

HENRY'S CONTINGENT.

Happy Delegates Arrive from Jefferson City—Their Man Won.

Notwithstanding the fact that their worn and weary looks indicated that they had suffered from lack of sleep, the Henry county delegation, which arrived here Thursday, were the happiest set of men under the sun.

Sheriff Calloway, Parson Trone, who nominated Hon. W. F. Tuttle, and Circuit Clerk McConnell, could scarcely contain themselves. With

them it was Stone first, last and all the time, and on this office they concentrated their forces, subordinating the others.

Among those noticed by a DEMOCRAT reporter this morning were, J. G. Collison, Dr. J. T. Robison, R. B. McConnell, L. P. Frazier, W. S. McDonald, C. W. Gaines, C. C. Dickinson and Sheriff Calloway. The merry crowd left for home at 9:15.

WAS IT TRUE?

Report That Fayette Was Devastated by a Cyclone.

Considerable alarm was created among the Fayette delegates at Jefferson City Wednesday by the report that the county seat of grand old Howard had been devastated by a cyclone. It was stated that the business portion of the town had been utterly demolished, churches blown down, and the new court house completely wrecked.

The report was circulated by a telegraph operator from Huntsville, who claimed that a message to this effect had passed over the wires. Immediately the wires were in demand and questions sent as fast as lightning could carry them. The answer came back that a cyclone had indeed visited the place. Then it was intense excitement prevailed and it was not till an hour afterward that Howard's contingent was relieved of suspense by the announcement that no damage of any import was done.

Col. Jno. D. Tolson, W. M. Patterson, S. C. Major Jr., were only too glad to get home this morning, however, as they were fearful that after all the town had been damaged.

Death of a Strong Man.

The Kansas City Journal of today says that Andy Sweeney, a well-known local athlete, died in that city at 10 o'clock last night of congestion of the bowels. He had been ill only a few days and his condition was not deemed serious until late yesterday afternoon.

Sweeney for years traveled with circuses and was known as a clever cannon ball juggler. He was a barber by occupation, but his athletic inclinations kept him away from the chair most of the time. In fact, he worked at his trade only when he had nothing else to do. He was a man of powerful build, and at one time aspired to pugilistic honors. Some years ago he accepted a challenge from Jack Hanley for a fight without gloves, and for months trained to enter the ring.

Sweeney has been seen many times by Sedalia circus-goers. He was last here with Lemon Bros.

A Narrow Escape.

John C. Orrick, the owner of the Florence, is in the city. His daughters and three nieces sailed for Europe on the City of Chicago, which left New York the latter part of June. When near Queenstown during a heavy fog the vessel ran on a rock. For miles along the shore the rocky cliffs prevented the passengers from landing. Immediately in front of the steamer was a cliff 265 feet high 65 feet of which was perpendicular. Over this a life saving crew threw a rope ladder and the ladies with a presence of mind that is seldom equalled made the ascent. Then for two miles did the people make their way to an Irish hut where they remained for the rest of the night.—Moberly Democrat.

Mexico's Kite Trick.

James Robinson, the champion bare-back rider of the world, will hold the ribbons over his own horse in the 2:45 trot on Monday, the first day.—Mexico Intelligencer.

Robinson has one of the finest farms in the state of Missouri, near Mexico. It is supplied with every modern convenience and upon it is a wide pavillion in which he rode and trained his horses during the winter when not following the sawdust ring. He is perhaps the most daring and accomplished rider the world has ever seen. Many of his feats have never been excelled.

Too Mean to Kill.

A decidedly practical lover has been found in West Hartlepool, England. In one of his letters to his sweetheart, he wrote: "I wish, my darling, that you would not write me such long letters. If you were to bring action for breach of promise against me the lawyers would copy the correspondence between us and charge 4 pence for every folio of seventy-two words. The shorter the letters the more we save from the lawyers."

ALL HOPE GONE.

Ex-Treasurer Ed. Noland Will Surrender Himself at Jefferson City To-night.

The Republic of to-day says that Ex-State Treasurer Edward Noland, having exhausted all legal remedies in a vain endeavor to escape the penitentiary, went up to Jefferson City last night to surrender himself to Warden Morrison on the expiration of the stay of execution recently granted by the supreme court to allow him an appeal to the United States supreme court. This stay of execution expires to-night at midnight and the mandate of the supreme court committing Noland to the penitentiary will probably be issued to-morrow morning, when Mr. Noland will appear in the Warden's office and surrender himself. He went last night unaccompanied, as his wife preceded him on Tuesday for the purpose of interceding with the governor for clemency. Her intercessions however were in vain, and being overcome by the refusals, she is now lying in a critical condition at Jefferson City. Mr. Noland had arranged to go up today, but on hearing of the condition of his wife he decided to go to her bedside at once that he might be with her as long as possible. Just before leaving last evening he made the following statement in regard to his intentions:

"I have made up my mind to put an end to this matter by surrendering myself to the Warden. I could not get a writ of habeas corpus now because all the federal judges are out of the city. My brother is marshal of the supreme court, and I would have to be in his custody before I could make affidavit that I was restrained of my liberty. This would allow me no time to apply to a federal judge unless my brother would hold me here until I could apply to Judge Caldwell, now in Minnesota. This I would not ask him to do. Anyhow, this writ of habeas corpus would simply make delay without benefiting my condition in the long run. My attorneys advise me that they can keep me out for a long time yet to come, but they do not tell me they could reverse the sentence against me, and so I would simply get delay and finally be right where I am at present. So I made up my mind to end this thing and go up and serve out my sentence. When my time is out I will commence life over again and immediately go to work to earn my family a livelihood."

MRS. LETCHER WON.

A Judgment in Her Favor for \$5,000 Entered Against the M. & T. Railroad Company.

The Republic of to-day says that yesterday there was filed with the clerk of the United States circuit court of appeals a voluminous document covering 700 pages of legal cap paper, setting forth the facts in the re-intervening petition of Annie Letcher in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company vs. the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company et al. This case was appealed from the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas by an assignment of error. As cause of action the complainant, Annie Letcher, states that on August 2, 1890, Harvey Letcher was a passenger from New London to Hannibal, Mo., a distance of ten miles, on a branch road of defendant railroad company. As he was disembarking from the train at the union depot at Hannibal, a switch train attached to a number of freight cars collided with the passenger train, telescoping the cars and killing a number of the passengers, among whom was Harvey Letcher. As the widow of the deceased, Annie Letcher sued the railroad company for \$5,000 damages. Judge Thayer, after hearing the facts in the case, ordered a final decree to be entered against the railroad company and in favor of Mrs. Letcher for the entire sum.

Dropped Dead.

Judge Henry P. White, of Kansas City, dropped dead at his home this morning from heart failure. For eighteen years Judge White had been on the criminal bench of Jackson county, and had but recently been re-elected to office. He was about 50 years of age and was one of the most popular men in Missouri.

Oceans of Wheat.

J. G. Walls, the well known saddlery drummer, came in from Kansas and Oklahoma last night and says that both sections of country have magnificent crops. He reports 109 counties in Kansas with

an acreage of 100,000 acres, each with 15 bushels of No. 2 wheat to the acre already threshed.

On his return he was surprised and pleased to find that his father-in-law had presented him with a fine Hambletonian mare, registered as No. 1350. She has already shown better than a 2:40 gait.

The Blue Dressed Boys at Carthage.

There are two barber shops in camp, and a shave costs only 15 cents.

There were three tough crap games in progress down on the river yesterday, and no one knows how many nice games in the tents.

Major Brown and sergeants, Hallihan, Hopkins and Taylor, regular army officers from Ft. Leavenworth, arrived yesterday having been ordered here by Gov. Francis to act as instructors during the encampment.

One of the boys of company B carries his hand in splints as a result of being bothered when he wanted to sleep early yesterday morning. He simply dislocated his knuckle-joint on his wakeful nocturnal tent mate's head.

During the progress of the battalion drill on the fields east of the camp yesterday morning, Capt. Finley, of company F, Springfield, was overcome by the heat. He was properly cared for till regimental Surgeon Trader arrived, when he was placed on a cot and conveyed to the surgeon's tent in camp. After resting easily and improving till evening, he came in town in a carriage and took quarters at the Harrington.—Carthage Democrat.

Wanted His Kind.

The different different names of tobacco originated to catch the guileless eye of the granger are sometimes quite amusing. A country negro, black as the ace of spades, walked into an Ohio street grocery store to-day and, after looking around absent mindedly, said:

"Say, boss, hab you any 'Willie's Twist' terbacker?"

The proprietor admitted that he had no such brand, nor had he ever heard of it.

"Well, you can gib me a nickel's wuff ob 'Ugly Boy.'"

This was also not in stock and Sambo was told that perhaps he could find it in East Sedalia.

The Only Woman Free Mason.

The only female Free Mason in the world lives at Oakland, Cal. Her name is Mrs. Salome Anderson. She was born in Alsace-Lorraine in 1818, and becoming an orphan at an early age she went to Paris to reside with her uncle, who was a zealous and prominent Mason. The lodge meetings were held in his house, and with the curiosity of her sex she concealed herself in the room during a couple of sessions and learned some of the mysteries of the order. She was, however, caught while thus hiding, and the 'secrets' that she had discovered were then made a sacred trust, for she was admitted into the fraternity.

How's This?

The Devil walked down Ohio street with his tiger claws and his cloven feet; a red umbrella was over his head; he swore by his soul he was nearly dead, but the sidewalk still grew hotter. The Devil sat down on a white curb stone; the rock burned through clean to the bone; the Devil then struck a bee line for home while the sidewalk—still grew hotter.

Thicker Than Molasses.

From the Hannibal Journal. Almost an actual obstruction to lumber work on the upper Mississippi is the tremendous crop of mosquitoes, which is something terrible—and men can hardly endure them. They are about the worst along the stream this year that was ever known.

Warrensburg's Fire Engine.

The Warrensburg Star says that a departure from the usual routine of business at the council Tuesday night was the purchase of a fire engine at a cost of \$1,020. It is to be worked by hand power and to throw water to the top of a four-story building.

Out of Sight.

The mercury got hot at the sun to-day and started at once to run away. It climbed the straight glass tube so high that it almost touched the pearl blue sky, but the higher it got, the sun was still hot, and the wind failed to blow through—its seersuckers.

Sedalia Democrat.

THE supply and demand for any class of labor establishes the wages, or price of such labor.

TALK politics as much as you will, but don't forget that good roads are badly needed.

THE Fall River cotton manufacturers have actually increased the wages of their employes 3½ per cent.

THE protective tariff system cannot withstand the campaign of education that is going on all over the country.

THE republicans will rally in Sedalia on the 27th inst. There will be a big democratic rally all over the state in November.

IS MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER going to "stand up for Missouri" exactly like he "stood up" for his old friend and fellow Cornishman, Edwin Osborne?

FREE trade England pays higher wages to her workmen than any protected country in Europe. Tariff upon imports raises no man's wages.

THE progressive men of Sedalia see the necessity of securing profitable manufacturing enterprises and they are ready to do what they can to encourage all such.

THE three candidates for governor in Arkansas, are making a joint canvass. That's the kind of a campaign to make, for it involves a discussion of the real issues.

THE latest "southern outrage" was perpetrated at Halley, Arkansas. A mob composed of negroes hanged a brutal negro who had outraged his seven-year-old step-daughter.

THE county ticket presented by the Pettis county democracy is one the people will delight to elect. It was chosen by the masses of the party at a primary election, and will be endorsed by the people at the polls.

THE fair this year promises to be the best ever held in the city. The attendance will be large, and the work on Third street must be completed so that the comfort and convenience of the public will not be interfered with.

MANUFACTURERS are usually not in business from any philanthropic motive. They buy raw material and employ skilled labor just as cheap as possible. Then why should the manufacturer be protected from competition?

THE Gasconade hotel at Lebanon is to be changed into a sanitarium under the management of Veterinary Surgeon Paul Paquin. It will be a popular resort for the weary and worn political war-horses where they may recuperate after a hard campaign.

THE *Republic* publishes a list, copied from J. W. Gates' notebook, of twenty-two St. Louis republicans who contributed \$53,600 to the slush fund which "saved Indiana" to the republican ticket in 1888. "Protection" comes high, but it pays the "protected," for the consumers "pay the freight."

MAJ. WARNER is not the most modest man in the whole world, says the St. Joe *Gazette*, or he would not insist that the future of Missouri depends upon his success as a candidate for governor. If the major keeps on talking in this vein there is danger that a good many people will come to regard the major as a statesman possessed of more vanity than gumption.

THE failure of the house to pass the free silver coinage bill is one of the hardest blows the democracy has received for many years. There is no use for sincere democrats to be discouraged, however, for the measure is merely postponed. The democratic masses are for free silver and they intend to secure it even if they have to start a reform inside the party lines and retire heretofore trusted leaders.

THERE is an old East Indian fable, says the *Detroit Free Press*, that happily illustrates the yearning of the republican party to protect

the struggling workmen of this country. Once upon a time a kind, great-hearted old elephant went out for a stroll in the jungle, and as he wandered about he came upon a herd of young partridges left by a heartless mother to die of hunger, thirst and exposure. The elephant's mighty sympathy went out to the wretched partridges, and he said: "You need protection." And he sat on them.

PROPOSED BARBECUE.

The Sweet Springs *Herald* proposes a regular old-fashioned democratic barbecue during the campaign. The *Herald* says:

"The democrats of this city are discussing the feasibility of holding a grand old-fashioned democratic barbecue in this city during the present campaign. The counties of Saline, Pettis, Johnson and Lafayette would no doubt co-operate in a movement of this kind and make it the monster meeting of the campaign of 1892."

By all means let the barbecue be given, and count upon the hearty co-operation of Pettis."

WHEN you hear a republican declaiming about "railroad judges," or "railroad domination of the state supreme court," just call his attention to the following from the *Globe-Democrat*, the republican organ of Missouri. It will bear publishing and re-publishing: "The *Globe-Democrat* cheerfully come to the defense of the democratic supreme court of Missouri against the attacks made upon its integrity by the democratic politicians of Missouri. The hotel corridors have for several days been loud with charges of corruption against men occupying the highest judicial positions in the state. It has been openly stated that the railroads have been able to corrupt the supreme bench of the state—that even the cheap device of passes has been used with effect in influencing decisions. We have no hesitation in saying that all this is the language of malice for political and personal effect. The 'supreme judges of Missouri are high-toned, upright men, far above the reach of a bribe, big or little. They have their faults, but personal corruption is not among them. In ability as well as integrity they will compare favorably with men occupying similar positions in any other state in the union. Missouri has no reason to be ashamed of her higher judicial tribunal."

THE *Brunswick* "touches up" some of the republican journals that have been harping about "railroad domination of judges," as follows: "Some republican papers are charging that because the democratic party has nominated Judge Sherwood for the supreme court, that the party therefore belongs, boots and breeches, to the railroads. Shame on such malicious insincerity! Judge Shirk, of Sedalia, is the republican candidate for supreme judge. He has for years been the attorney of the Missouri Pacific railway, is such now, and fights for it ably and energetically. Judge Sherwood has been on the bench for twenty years. There is not a man living that will dare say he ever rendered a decision in which he showed leanings toward either friends or foes. He is an independent man. He is a brave man. But he is also an honest man, and he has that highest kind of honor, professional honor, official honor, the kind that keeps a man from being a hypocrite in private, and a sinister puppy in public. But the republicans forget about Shirk. Such insincerity on their part, such utter loss to all sense of consistency, adjudges them as too dishonest, as too double-faced, as too rotten hypocritical, to be trusted with any management of state affairs."

JERRY SIMPSON occasionally says a good thing, and one of those occasions was when he uttered the following in the course of a speech in the house: "After all this gush over the laborer, cannot any of you tell me what nation in Europe you want to protect the American labor against? Well, gentlemen, if you were frank you would say Britain. Is not that right? Great Britain is the nation you fear. But, gentlemen, the facts are against you. The cheap labor of Europe is not in Great Britain. The highest wages paid in Europe to-day are paid in Great Britain, the nation

that comes nearest to free trade. Oh, no; if you were not conscienceless hypocrites, trying to impose upon the laborers of the country, you would say that you want protection from China. China has had a protective tariff for thousands of years—China that built a wall around her country, cutting off all intercourse with the outside world—China under a protective tariff such as you are building up, pays the lowest wages in the world."

It is well to keep in mind one fact as bearing upon the reduction of wages in the Carnegie mills. When the framers of the infamous McKinley bill were in committee, says the *Detroit Free Press*, receiving the aid and counsel of fellow-conspirators representing the protected barons, those looking after Carnegie's interests obtained higher duties on the articles manufactured in his works, except on steel billets, upon which the duty was reduced. In the light of subsequent events this is seen to have been a keen bit of sharp practice, out of which future profits were to accrue. It now appears that the price of steel billets is the basis of all wages in the mills, and as the price of steel billets decreases down goes wages all along the line in a like ratio, even though the price of every other article turned out by the mill should increase.

THE *Gazette* says: "Stevenson's copperhead 'war record' makes Illinois certain for Harrison and protection by not less than 25,000 plurality." Is it possible that the most ultra of Ben Harrison's supporters can find nothing in the record of the present administration upon which to appeal to the voters of Illinois? What a confession of weakness! Depending upon the "war record" of an opponent, when there is a four years' civil record to show the people. But "protection," too, can find nothing to urge in its own behalf; it, too, depends upon a "war record" for endorsement after it has had twenty-five years of peace in which to demonstrate its justice and wisdom. Really, the g. o. p. is about ready to disband when it can find no excuse for living except the "war record" of a democratic candidate for vice-president.

THE citizen has the right to demand that his property rights shall be respected and that organized society, of which he is a member, shall protect him in the exercise of such rights. The disregard of property rights by the government and the taking of the earnings of one class to enrich another class is a strong objection to the protective tariff system. Every good citizen, republican as well as democrat, would denounce the crime of taking Carnegie's fortune for distribution among his employes. But thousands do not stop to consider that the system which takes the earnings of millions of Americans and gives it to Carnegie is also in disregard of property rights. It is no less so because the robbery is committed under the forms of law."

It was the duty of Gov. Pattison to order the state militia to Home-stand when the sheriff exhausted all means at his command to preserve the peace. But it is not the duty of that militia to try and terrorize the citizens of the town where they are stationed by training their guns on people's houses or boasting of the ability of their sharpshooters to "adjourn" any meeting that may be held in the town. Such conduct is calculated to arouse a feeling of animosity between the soldiers and the citizens which should not exist. The militia are not the masters of the people; neither are they the trained guard of a despot, but they are really servants of the people of Pennsylvania enrolled and supported to preserve the peace and enforce the law—nothing more.

THE *Kansas City Mail*, a republican paper, has this to say of one of the deities of that party: "Tom Reed is full of scorn for the people who want to pay their debts in a money less valuable than what they borrowed, but he sees nothing ignoble in the attitude of men who bought bonds of the government and now want to be paid in better money than they gave. To the im-

partial observer, who is not a gold bug, this looks very much like tweedledum and tweedledee, and the "cheap man" is very evenly distributed on both sides of the question."

WHILE protectionists are bearing down workingmen's wages in Pennsylvania, says the *Republic*, they are energetically forcing up the price on binder twine to the farmers in Iowa. The farmers up there make vigorous protest against the advance of two cents a pound on twine. Have they no gratitude? Are they not blessed with a high protective tax on seed wheat?

THE republican papers thought it all right for the union labor and republican parties to combine in Missouri on several occasions, but they are shocked at the democratic and third party combination in Kansas. It all depends on who forms a combination.

THERE is not a break anywhere along the democratic line in Pettis county. The nominations so far are satisfactory to everyone and it will be impossible, from the material offered for the state ticket, to make any serious mistake.

THE democratic press has denounced the protective tariff system as exemplified in the case of Carnegie, but the republican papers will skin Carnegie himself after they see the effect his conduct will have on the presidential election.

"PROTECTION and Pinkertons," says the *Grand Rapids Leader*, is suggested as the republican campaign war cry. Protection, of course, for the Carnegies of the country; Pinkertons for the workmen.

OUR republican friends are going to make a mistake in opening their campaign. They cannot win with that kind of tactics. The more openly the fight is made, the bigger will be the democratic majority.

ALREADY assurances are being received that there will be a large attendance of democrats from surrounding counties at the opening of the state campaign in this city on August 10th.

THE democratic convention in the Ninth district got tired doing nothing and adjourned so as to allow the delegates to go to Jefferson City and learn how to break deadlocks.

THE supreme court of the United States has refused to issue a writ of error in the Noland case and there seems to be nothing for the defaulting treasurer to do but to serve his time in the penitentiary.

THE workmen should not be permitted to rob Lord Carnegie of his millions; but his lordship should be stopped from levying tribute upon the buyers of steel and iron goods.

A STATESMAN'S VISION.

How the First Great Foe of Pinkertonism Foresaw the Future.

From Speech of John M. Palmer at Springfield, Ill., May 23, 1888, Accepting Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Why is it that this state has become such an object of contempt that standing armies are raised in its midst to furnish mercenaries to Pennsylvania, and under what authorities do they act? How is it that private men may organize soldiers in this state—hirelings to go with their Winchesters and overawe the people. If I am elected governor the people of the state shall have a firm government so far as it depends upon me; as strong as the law and no stronger; as weak as the law and no weaker. The government of the state shall not under my administration, if I am elected, tempt by its feebleness weak men to crime and then hang them for it. And men shall be told that the laws are supreme; that the law shall furnish redress for every wrong; that the law deserves their respect. * * * When we point out the extravagance or negligence of the republican administration we will not be answered by hired bands playing "Marching Through Georgia." They shall tell the people that which they have a right to know, and it will be no answer that they shall tell us about the beauties of protection and the advantages of shackling commerce that the rich may grow richer and the poor may grow poorer.

OBSERVATIONS.

BY PETRUCHIO.

Summer Resorts.

Summer resorts are not without their drawbacks, aside from such minor annoyances as hot rooms, damp grounds, unhealthful water, etc. All resorts have not the same disadvantages, though all of them have enough peculiarly their own.

For instance, the other night I found myself in a popular hotel at a popular place where actually the water was so bad, to my taste, that I had to drink coffee, which makes me nervous. Why don't I drink milk, or beer, or something else? You couldn't get beer or anything of that sort on the place. That place is popular among married ladies, for they could get their tea, and their husbands couldn't.

Now, isn't it strange that ladies who love their tea object to it in their husbands? It may be because the husband takes a different kind of tea. But he don't where I was, and hence the ladies dote on that place.

Men don't drink as much as they used to. That is partly because there is not such a rampant, noisy opposition to it that weak men are compelled to drink to prove that fanatics do not influence them. It is partly due to development of intellect, and the nobler side of the brute man. And it is partly due to the fact that in a quiet, positive way the darling women of the land are making it decidedly unfashionable.

"Where is the man who has the power and skill to stem the torrent of a woman's will? For if she will, she will, you may depend on't. And if she won't, she won't; so there's an end on't."

And woman has willed to make the drinking habit odious, and it is growing in that direction. I'll wager that woman wins the fight, and summer resorts without liquor will yet be made profitable.

One of the means of attaining this is largely due to the effort of women which is to make the summer resort a place to refresh and strengthen the mental as well as the moral and material man. Educational advantages are arranged that while the body rests under the shade of the trees, the digestion wrestles with bad water and a doubtful refectory prepared for the table d'hôte, the mind may be distracted from the contemplation of growing tendencies toward indigestion by being regaled with problems of science, questions of history, comparative excellence of literature, and a thousand other matters which improve the mind and create a trained worker for the vineyard of life.

That makes me think. One of the delightful little fads now under this new and improved regime adopted for making summer resorts entertaining is what is known as the Delsartean System of Physical Culture. I put these words with capital initials to show my respect for this system, and to intimate my belief that it is a capital thing, for I do so believe.

That word Delsarte is catching, anyway, isn't it. Well, the system will catch anyone who sees a practical illustration of it and of what it will do for women. It is as far ahead of gymnastics as gymnastics are ahead of inertia.

I'm not a woman. If I was I would be an old maid, for I wouldn't take chances on getting a husband that deserved a good wife. And if I was, again, I would take a thorough course of Delsarteanism, if you will permit the use of the word. I would do it to strengthen my nerves, and to enable me to remain cool in family differences. I would do it to develop my physical being so that my husband, if I had one, would respect the qualities of my muscle as well as those of my mind and tongue. I would do it for the indescribable grace it adds to a woman's carriage, and to her movements of body and limb. I would do it for the health and color it would give me. Of course, there are easier ways of getting color, but it has to be renewed so much oftener.

Dancing is going out of style at summer resorts. The exercise is too violent, hence too harmful. Americans for two centuries have cultivated the mind and body upon the principal that the greatest dead strain which can be longest sustained marks the highest development both materially and mentally, and Mr. or Mrs. Delsarte takes exceptions to this view, and finds the American public so tired of the strain that a little peaceful repose which proves at the same time of benefit to the individual and make preparation for even greater power of resistance, is gladly welcomed and will find a prominent place among our fixed fads.

Rest is greatly needed, and a rest from the violence so long done hu-

manity by summer resorts, laziness, hard work, hypocrites, long sermons, bad examples, cant, good advice and empty commiseration might result from a Delsartean system being adopted in the development of the entire man.

BUY THE GUNS.

Two Fine Cannon That Can be Purchased for a Small Amount From the "Katy."

The M. K. & T. has two very interesting relics of the big wreck near Denison in which the Sedalia mail clerks were injured and a number of cars destroyed by fire. It will be remembered that next to the engine on the passenger train was a coach loaded with ordnance and military supplies belonging to the Dallas Light Guards who were en route home from the interstate prize drill contest at Omaha. The car and its entire contents were destroyed.

The two guns were dismounted when the woodwork of the carriages burned away. They were brought to Sedalia and are now in the "Katy" yards. The guns are rifled six-pounders of the Armstrong pattern and could probably shoot a mile with accuracy, and successfully shell a town at a distance of two miles. The letters "U. S." are stamped on them with the date 1864, making them mementoes of days of which the present generation can but dream.

As the railway company will more than probably dispose of them as "scrap iron" it would be a good plan for the citizens of Sedalia to purchase these guns and have them in readiness for salutes at any time they may be required. It is the opinion of experienced machinists who have examined them that the fire has improved their durability. The heat was evidently not very great as the copper vent piece was not changed in the least. The entire iron work of the gun carriages is with the cannon and all that is necessary for two good guns is to renew the wood work.

A Wedding Present.

In speaking of the presents received by Mr. Walter Williams on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Hulda Harned, the Boonville *Advertiser* says:

Among the innumerable elegant and costly presents received was an Oxford Bible, presented by A. C. Baldwin, manager of the Sedalia DEMOCRAT, accompanied by the following appropriate and beautiful poem from his pen:

I bring you here, my friend, a modest show Of my affection. 'Tis not of much moment In value measured by the world's regard; For that, you know, is gold or precious stones; Or silver carved and wrought in various forms; Or pictures tinted by some master-hand of fame; Or yet by means quite out of count, So numberless they are, by which The potent master of the world, dull mammon, Measures regard.

But here to thee I give A simple gift. It seems not much— In vulgar cost it is not much— But oh! my friend, it's cost the world A flood of priceless blood. Its pages Teem with treasures of a priceless worth. Keep it. Neglect it not. Peruse it carefully. Forget the friend that gives it thee; but it Forever hold thy dearest earthly treasure.

Thou'rt married! So! I am most pleased, For this the state of man should be. I give thee joy—deep, long and true— And may thy life be ever in the sun of God. The shade of only His just rod, Which purifies where'er it chasteneth. May you to her who joins thy life Be as an oak unto the clinging ivy vine; And may this vine such comfort give, And deck thee so with love's bright diamonds, That thou shalt only pine 'twas so deferred.

And now, my friend, this book—for I would Fix your mind upon't—I pray you take. In it you'll find the base of all things good. Is't true? Thyself shalt say. But this I'll vouch:

No evil yet did e'er grow out of it. The ages all have found in it a light Guiding them onward, upward toward the day Of perfect life. And so I find it easy thus To offer for thy guide the little book. Walk by it. Live by it. 'Twill harm thee not.

And when the time has come to part From all thou lovest 'tis all there is That will sustain thee—that and the life It teaches thee to live.

And so may joy Grow out of it to thee—to thee And her thou lovest. Together May you learn the true, the only peaceful Path of life. This guide you have Make now a part of every day. And you will learn To love it more with age, and it will teach More love to one another, and the world.

At the Depot.

Harry Mayer—"Why is a Sedalia policeman something of a farmer?"

Jack Gibbs—"Skip your hand; don't know."

Harry—"Because he has lots of beats! See?"

Jack—"That beats me."

Horse laugh—in which Fitzpatrick gets choked.

What's the Matter With Otterville? From the Call.

Sedalia has come to a realizing sense of her great need and has established an institute for the cure of drunkenness.

A TRUE STORY.

HOW A GREAT MAN REMEMBERED A KIND ACT.

In Vivid Contrast to Major William Warner's Forgetfulness of His Old Friend.

A short time ago the DEMOCRAT printed a story of how Major William Warner had treated with contempt a request for a small favor from a gentleman who had materially assisted him in his helpless youth.

In beautiful contrast to the Major's wonderfully short memory of kindness done him, is the following from the Kansas City Times, as showing how a really great man will remember and reward simple acts of courtesy:

Many years ago when Gen. Stevenson was stumping Illinois in a national campaign, he found him one evening in a small settlement eight miles from a town where he was billed to speak later in the evening.

There were no railway connections between the two places. He and another speaker hunted up a man who had a horse and carriage and engaged the rig to take them to their destination. A lad about 20 years old sat upon the carriage seat to show them the way. He was such a sturdy little chap, and knew so well how to drive a horse, that they let him drive.

After they had got to the town where they were to speak Gen. Stevenson offered the boy \$1. The lad declined to take it. Mr. Stevenson thought he was bashful and told the boy he really ought to take the money and keep it, as his services were worth that sum. The little fellow drew himself up, and with considerable dignity, remarked:

"I don't want the money. It has been a pleasure to me to drive you over here and I won't take any pay for it."

The boy could not be persuaded, and Gen. Stevenson, thanking him most heartily, bade him good night, and taking his friend, the other speaker, went away to the place where they were to talk to the voters.

Years elapsed and the incident passed from Gen. Stevenson's recollection and he thought no more about the matter. One day, while he was assistant postmaster-general, a tall, well-proportioned young man called upon him at his office in Washington. The stranger introduced himself briefly and stated the errand upon which he had called.

He said that he lived in Kentucky and there was some trouble down there in his town over the postmaster'ship. "I own some property in the place," related the young man, "and the postoffice building adjoins it. Now, I understand that the man likely to be appointed postmaster down there by you will use for his postoffice a store quite a distance from my property. If he does that, as he has a right to do, it will injure my property by lessening its value, and will also hurt business in our neighborhood. Now, Mr. Stevenson, I haven't any candidate for this postmaster'ship, but I do want to urge upon you that this fellow who is being talked of for the postmaster shall not be appointed. I would like to have you name some other man who will be willing to keep the office where it is."

Mr. Stevenson had been looking intently upon the young man's face. He had now recognized his name, but he felt very sure that there was something in the stranger's countenance which reminded him of an old-time acquaintance. Disregarding the topic upon which the young man had been speaking, Mr. Stevenson said:

"I believe I have seen you before; I am pretty certain that I know your face. If I am not greatly mistaken you are the young man, or rather the boy, who took a gentleman and myself in a carriage one evening to a place where we were going to speak. You would not take any money for it. Now, aren't you that boy?"

The young man, who had not in any way given Gen. Stevenson a hint that this was the case, admitted that he was the boy in question. The result of it was that Gen. Stevenson and the young Kentuckian had quite a long talk about old-time affairs in Illinois and Kentucky and then Gen. Stevenson said:

"I will settle this postmaster'ship to suit you in every way. I think about the best way to do it will be to make you postmaster if you will take the place. You wouldn't take the dollar which I wanted to give you for that ride, but I hope that

now you will accept this favor from me."

The young man was greatly astonished, but after a little persuasion he finally yielded, and when he left Gen. Stevenson's office he carried with him his commission as postmaster.

WIND STORM.

The Heaviest Felt Here During the Present Season.

Thursday was a stormy one indeed. A heavier wind raged, and more furiously, in this immediate section than at any other time during the season.

As is the case in all cyclonic manifestations the day previous was extremely hot, the thermometer registering 92 degrees. When darkness fell from the wings of night, the firmament was bedecked with stars which glittered till about 10 o'clock when they began to pale before the approach of dark and threatening clouds. Briefly preceded by a menacing calm, thunders began to roll and rumble in the vaulted skies. Broad and continuous sheets of lurid lightning began to lick the heavens, revealing an awful war of elements which seemed to be preparing for the world's destruction. Suddenly, and without a moment's warning, the contents of these menacing bodies were discharged. Then it was the very earth seemed to be rocked by the blast of wind and water, before whose irresistible fury huge trees, "fretted with the gusts of heaven," bowed and bent in utter impotence.

It was a sight sublime to witness the storm. It seemed as if King Lear's desire, "Blow winds, and crack your necks," was about to be realized.

The local damage done can be compassed with but light expense. Limbs were twisted from trees, ornaments from dwellings and business houses were displaced, signs blown indiscriminately over the streets, a number of window panes broken and a number of arbors damaged.

On Broadway passage was checked on sidewalks by broken limbs, and the sham cupola on the Missouri Trust company's building wrested from its place of lodgment and hurled to the net-work of wires below.

WANT DAMAGES.

Central College at Fayette, Applies for an Appropriation.

Dr. J. D. Hammond, president of Central college, Fayette, was in town between trains Friday morning en route for Springfield.

An effort is being made to raise funds for the erection of a new college building at Fayette, and the doctor is exerting himself sedulously.

Some \$25,000 have already been realized, but it is desired to secure \$10,000 more before beginning the work of building. The college, when complete, will cost \$75,000.

A new move is now on foot to secure funds from the government. During the war the old college was a military rendezvous and while occupied was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. An effort is now being made to secure an appropriation from the government that will cover this loss.

A Bad Year for Railroads.

CHICAGO, July 15.—In its next issue the *Railway Age and Northwestern Railroader* will give a review of the railroad foreclosure sales and receiverships during the first six months of 1892. It appears that during the period between January 1 and July 1 fourteen companies, representing 1,183 miles of road, and nearly \$63,000,000 of bonded debt and capital stock, were sold out for the purpose of re-organization. The most important road in the list is the Florida Southern, with over 300 miles of line. During the same period twenty-four railroad companies, with 9,168 miles of road and representing bonds and stocks to the amount of \$309,800,000, became insolvent and were placed in the charge of receivers for the benefit of their creditors.

Collector's Report.

Collector Doherty turned over to Treasurer Hughes \$802.28 Friday. Itemized, the collections were as follows:

County revenue tax.....	\$544 57
School tax.....	123 53
Court house tax.....	81 72
Road tax.....	40 94
Mt. Sterling.....	11 52

Total.....\$802 28

Died.

The infant child of Wm. H. Housman, living eight miles southwest of Sedalia, died Thursday evening at 9:30 o'clock. Funeral took place this morning at McGee chapel.

Woodward the Aeronaut.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 14.—R. J. Woodward, the farmer who started to sail to New York in a balloon, and was supposed to be lost, landed safely twenty-three miles from San Diego. He says he will return here for a fresh start.

A CLOSE WATCH.

The Kansas City Police Force Tags Strangers for Identification.

The police department of Kansas City has instituted a new deal for keeping an eye on all suspicious characters and strangers.

Wm. Edwards, a young colored man well known in Sedalia and riding George Davis' race horses at the Kansas City races, was promptly nabbed the first time he made his appearance on the street, his being a stranger causing the trouble. He was taken to headquarters and closely questioned, and when found to be all right was given the following paper:

To Police Officers:—Officer M. J. Kennedy brought Wm. Edwards, the bearer, to this office and he is O. K. M. MORAN, Captain.

Davis says he had to show the paper three times on his way to the depot.

Thoughts of a Candidate.

From Cleveland's writings and speeches.

A public office is a public trust. Holding office is also a duty of citizenship.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

The presidency is pre-eminently the people's office.

The exercise of the right of suffrage is a serious business.

Washington was the most thorough American that ever lived.

The character of the government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs.

In the history of a city fifty years marks but the period of youth when all is fresh and joyous.

No man can hide his talent in a napkin and escape the condemnation which his slothfulness deserves.

The world does not hold a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent people select their chief magistrate.

Our people ask relief from the undue burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead free tobacco and whisky.

Not only the works of such a man as Dr. Holmes (Oliver Wendell), but his life and years, belonging to the country which they enrich and make more illustrious.

Of course the subject (the proper disposition of ex-presidents) would be relieved of all uncertainty and embarrassment if every president would die at the end of his term.

We all see less and less reason why our ministers should quote Shakespeare from their pulpits and we be prohibited from seeing his works better interpreted upon the stage.

It is easy to beat our plow-shares into fishing hooks, and we know that when farming does not pay neither drought nor destructive insects will prevent the fish from biting.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them.

And Everybody Was Glad of It.

From the Chicago Herald.

A smart young man in Walla Walla, Wash., started out to have some fun by scaring two young women who were to return homeward through a wooded stretch of road after visiting friends in the evening. He put on a buffalo robe and started out to play bear. The girls attacked the supposed bear with heavy stones and then thumped it with clubs before the young man squealed. He was so badly bruised that he could hardly crawl home.

Going Out of Business.

The DEMOCRAT regrets to announce that the well known dry goods firm of Crawford & Lamy has decided to go out of business. No other two gentlemen stand higher in the business circles of Sedalia than do W. A. Crawford and Ernest W. Lamy. The gentlemen have not decided what business they will pursue but under any circumstances their friends wish them an overflowing measure of success.

The EVENING DEMOCRAT is always in the lead.

A Peculiar Accident.

From the Windsor Review.

J. G. Hall, the drayman, met with a loss Saturday morning by the killing of his sorrel horse. The large stones for the new pavement in front of the Farmers' bank were being unloaded from the hind end of the dray, when the front end was raised into the air. The king bolt having no tap on it the wheels were not raised from the ground. As the bed came down the bolt struck the horse on the hip and penetrated the animal's flesh to the depth of about one foot. The lateral process of the bone was knocked off and the main artery severed. "Old Prince" bled to death in about a half hour.

OFFICIAL GUIDE

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What America and Every Nation in the World will Exhibit. Age of Columbus.

Nearly 500 pages. Elegantly printed. Handsomely bound. Superbly illustrated with magnificent representations of all the mammoth World's Fair Buildings. Each building a full page colored plate, executed in eight oil colors at a cost of nearly

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Many photographic views of Chicago, including a superb bird's-eye view of the entire city, size 3x5 inches. Views of Chicago's "Sky scrapers," buildings, Masonic Temple (21 stories high), street views, etc. Bird's-eye view of the Exposition Grounds, and buildings, including all colors, size 3x5 inches positively dazzling in magnificence, revealing what will cost over twenty million dollars.

The book for the millions who contemplate visiting Chicago in 1893. It will be purchased by the millions who cannot go, but who desire to know just what their friends are seeing.

The Chance of a Life-Time!

Agents Wanted. Act quickly and hundreds of dollars. We want an agent every town to circulate this book. Exclusive territory given. It sells at sight. Agents are needed with unparalleled success. One agent sold 75 copies in two days—another 178 the first week—another cleared \$130 in 10 days. Scores of agents are averaging \$10 to \$20 a day. Try it and see. Liberal terms. Books on 30 days' credit. Liberal terms. Write for full particulars, or to secure the agency instantly send only 75 cents for an elegant and complete canvassing outfit. Address:

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The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted "APHRODITE" or money returned.

IS IT NOT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE TO cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excess of stimulants, tobacco or opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, etc., such as: Loss of Brain Power, Weakness, Bearing down Pain in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, etc., Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotence, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite. Circulars free. Mention paper. Address: THE APHRODITE MEDICINE CO., Western Branch, Portland, Oregon, P. O. Box 27.

FOR SALE BY
OVERSTREET, THE DRUGGIST.

THE EVENING DEMOCRAT is the best local paper in Sedalia as well as the cheapest.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 10th day of December, 1890, one John D. Russell and Lizzie Russell, his wife, conveyed to one, J. M. Downing, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in Pettis county, Missouri, to wit: An undivided one-fourth (1/4) interest in and to that certain tract of land described as follows: Commencing at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet east of the northeast corner of Heard's addition to the city of Sedalia, Missouri, thence east on the township line between townships 45 and 46, four hundred and eighteen (418) feet; thence south two hundred and nine (209) feet; thence west four hundred and eighteen (418) feet; thence north two hundred and nine (209) feet, to the place of beginning, containing two acres, more or less. Also, lots one (1) and two (2) in block No. seven (7) of Heard's second addition to the city of Sedalia, Missouri.

In trust, however, to secure a certain promissory note, therein described, which deed of trust is recorded in Book 77 of trust deed and mortgage record of Pettis county, Mo., on pages 66, 67, 68 and 69.

And, whereas, the above named trustee is absent from this state, and fails and refuses to act, and, whereas, it is provided in said trust deed that in case of such failure or refusal of such trustee to act, or other disability, the acting sheriff of Pettis county, Mo., should be empowered to execute such trust. And, whereas, said note is past due, and default has been made in the payment thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that at the request of the legal holder of said note and by authority vested in me by said trust deed, I will on

Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1892,

expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the west front door of the court house, in the city of Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, the above described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt secured by said trust deed, with interest and costs.

ELLIS R. SMITH,
Sheriff of Pettis County, Mo.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.—State of Missouri, county of Pettis—ss. In the circuit court of Pettis county, October term, 1892, Nora Jackson, plaintiff, vs. William Jackson, defendant.

Now, at this day comes the plaintiff herein, by her attorney and files her petition and affidavit, alleging among other things, that defendant, William Jackson, is not a resident of the state of Missouri; whereupon it is ordered by the clerk, in vacation, that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and to restore to the plaintiff her maiden name of Nora Brown, and unless the said William Jackson be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of October, next, and on or before the third day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the Sedalia WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri—for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least thirty (30) days before the commencement of the said October term of this court.

A true copy from the record.

T. A. FOWLER, Circuit Clerk,
By E. R. MARWIN, D. C.
G. W. Barnett, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Friday, the 29th day of July, 1892,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said notes, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

ELLIS R. SMITH,
Trustee.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1892.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Mulligan and Jane Mulligan by their certain deed of trust dated the 18th day of April, 1890, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 75, pages 61 and 62, conveyed to the undersigned J. C. Thompson, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Lot two (2), of block two (2), in Leshers' addition to the city of Sedalia. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of sixteen certain promissory notes in said deed described, and whereas eight of said notes have become due and are unpaid, now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, the undersigned, shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, Missouri, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at public vendue, on

Friday, the 29th day of July, 1892,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said notes, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

ELLIS R. SMITH,
Trustee.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1892.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Mulligan and Jane Mulligan by their certain deed of trust dated the 18th day of April, 1890, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 75, pages 61 and 62, conveyed to the undersigned J. C. Thompson, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Lot two (2), of block two (2), in Leshers' addition to the city of Sedalia. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of sixteen certain promissory notes in said deed described, and whereas eight of said notes have become due and are unpaid, now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, the undersigned, shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west court house door in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on

Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1892,

between the hours of 9 in the forenoon and 5 in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

J. C. THOMPSON,
Trustee

Dated this 16th day of June, 1892.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Daniel David and Mary F. David, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 23d day of December, 1890, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, Missouri, in trust deed and mortgage record book 60, at pages 228 and 229, conveyed to John Montgomery, jr., as trustee, all their right, title and interest in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: lot two (2) and the east 1/2 of the east 1/2 of the south 1/2 of lot one (1) in block "D" of Clifton Wood's addition to the city of Sedalia, Mo., which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note or obligation fully described in said deed. And, whereas, said deed among other things provides that in case of default in any of said payments of interest, dues, fines or penalties as specified in said note or obligation, or the taxes, then said note or obligation shall at the option of the holder at once become due and payable and said premises be sold in like manner and with the same effect as if said note or obligation had matured and default had been made in its payment according to its tenor and effect; and in the event of the sickness, death or absence from the county of Pettis or other disability or refusal to act of the said trustee, then the acting sheriff shall proceed to execute the powers of said deed of trust at the request of the legal holder of said note. And, whereas, the said trustee is sick and refuses to act, and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, dues and penalties as the same become due and payable according to the tenor and effect of said note or obligation and are now due and unpaid and the taxes on said property is now due and the same is unpaid, by reason of which said note or obligation has become due and payable and is now unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note or obligation, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, to the highest bidder for cash at public auction on

Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1892,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

ELLIS R. SMITH,
Sheriff and acting trustee.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, Attorney.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, N. S. Hathaway and S. E. Hathaway, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 1st day of September, 1890, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 75, pages 435 and 436, conveyed to the undersigned D. S. Wilcox, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: A part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36) in township forty-eight (48) of range twenty-one (21) and known by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said southeast quarter of the said northeast quarter of said section, one hundred and seventy-five yards east of the northwest corner thereof, thence running east one hundred and twenty-nine feet, thence south four hundred and twenty feet, thence west one hundred and twenty feet, thence north four hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning, said land being situated in the town of Longwood, Pettis county, Missouri, the same having been known as the Dr. Glasscock property; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes in said deed described. And, whereas, the said notes have become due and unpaid, and, whereas, the said D. S. Wilcox, trustee, refuses to act, and the holder of the said note has and does request the undersigned to act in the place and instead of said D. S. Wilcox, and execute the trust, now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, the undersigned, shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, Missouri, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at public vendue, on

Friday, the 29th day of July, 1892,

between the hours of 9 in the forenoon and 5 in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

J. C. THOMPSON,
Trustee

Dated this 16th day of June, 1892.

FARMERS, WE ASK YOUR ATTENTION!

MEADOW LARK HAY

Stacker & Loader

WITH Jumbo Riding Sweep Rake, 10 to 20 tons stacked in 1 day

To our Improved 20-foot Giant and also our Meadow Lark Hay Stackers, 14-ft. Jumbo Riding and Lift Rake; also our common Bull rake on wheels. Also our improved METAL FRAME

SMOOTHING HARROW

All sizes, from one to four-horse power.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

And repairing of all kinds that is done at a machine shop.

DEAL IN and REPAIR ENGINES.

Engine repairs on hand, such as Globe, Angle and Check valves; Garfield Boiler, Injectors, Oil Cups, Gas Pipe and Fittings, Belting and Packing; Smoke Stacks, Coal Mining Cars, Sidewalk grates made to order.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One 6-horse engine in complete order. Call on or address

Sedalia, Mo. BARLEY BROS. & CO.

To our Improved 20-foot Giant and also our Meadow Lark Hay Stackers, 14-ft. Jumbo Riding and Lift Rake; also our common Bull rake on wheels. Also our improved METAL FRAME

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Sedalia, Mo.

IN SEDALIA.

THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE DENISON TRAGEDY.

She Spends the Day in Sedalia and is Interviewed by a Democrat Reporter.

Rose Stuart, the sole survivor of the famous massacre which occurred at Denison, Texas, on the night of May 16th, arrived in Sedalia from the south at 8:15 Wednesday, and spent the day in the city, stopping at a prominent hotel. On the north bound M. & T., she will leave for Chicago at 6:10 this evening.

The tragedy in which this woman figured was one of the most wanton and blood-curdling of the century. Indeed, it is paralleled in fiendishness and boldness of execution only by the ghoulish deeds of Deeming and the arch-devil of Whitechapel.

While the news of the tragedy was flashed to every home and hamlet in the land, yet, lest it might not be amiss to briefly epitomize.

It will be remembered that on the night of May 16th, while the wife of Dr. H. F. Haynes, one of Denison's leading physicians, was returning home from a literary entertainment given at the M. E. church in that city, she was confronted by a man, as she was entering her home.

Thoroughly frightened, the lady ran screaming into the yard, when the demon rushed upon her and shot her dead.

He then went to the house of Mrs. Hawley, where, leveling his smoking revolver at her daughter, Miss Teen Hawley, a highly accomplished young lady, aged 18, he sent a ball crashing through her heart.

Miss Hawley, as was chronicled in the DEMOCRAT at the time of the tragedy, was the niece of Engineer Henry Boulton, of this city.

After killing his second victim, the murderer hurriedly left for the bagnios of Mmes. McIntosh and Lester, where two more women were shot down, Maude Kramer being killed at the first, while Rose Stuart, who was in Sedalia to-day, was shot, and at the time thought to be mortally wounded. She has managed to survive thus far, however, though the nature of her wound would indicate that her life will be cut short.

A DEMOCRAT reporter saw her to-day and found her to be a woman of unusual intelligence.

She is a fluent talker, uses good English, and but for the fact that her record is known, she might easily deceive one as to her true character.

"I don't believe that one man did that work," was the first thing she said. "The time in which it was accomplished was hardly sufficient to allow one man to visit all those different places."

"What was the man's object?" "Of that I have not the remotest idea: though I think, the first two murders resulted from family troubles."

Pressed for an explanation, the woman refused to say anything more on the point. "Have you any idea who did the shooting?" "Yes, I have but without more evidence than I have at hand, it would hardly justify me to mention any names."

"I am satisfied that the bagno murders and the others were perpetrated by different men who had no connection with each other. The time of the tragedies was nearly a coincidence and when I say I have an idea who did the shooting, I confine my suspicions to the bagnios."

The woman said that she was in a room facing the public street about 1:30 o'clock when the bullet that hit her was fired. "The curtain was down and I had just stooped in front of the mirror to pick up a spool of thread," said she, "when immediately following the report of a pistol, I fell, fainting with pain."

She said the street from which the shot was fired was brilliantly illuminated, the electric lights being aided by the moon. The assassin was pursued till he went under the aqueduct when all trace of him was lost.

The bullet entered the Stewart woman's right side just under the arm pit and came out in the middle of the dorsal vertebra. Her right lung was penetrated and it is from this source that her physicians apprehend danger.

Referring with an air of abandon about her private life the woman said she was a grass widow and had two children less than 10 years of age. She married a druggist in

divorced from her six years ago. Her two children are in Columbus, O. The woman moralized when concluding her story and looked upon her misfortune as providential. "If God spares me" said she as her eyes filled with tears, "I intend to reform". She is 27 years old.

IT IS DENIED.

Editor Kelly Takes Occasion to Explain the Rumor of His Change of Politics.

The following communication received Wednesday explains itself: SEDALIA, Mo., July 20.

DEAR SIR—In the DEMOCRAT of July 19 appears the following:

A CHANGE OF POLITICS.

It is rumored that the *Sentinel*, which has been a republican journal, is to change its politics and become a prohibition paper, as its editor, Rev. Kelly, has joined the prohibition club. There is more than one republican paper that will wish this fall that they had joined the prohibitionists, the angels or almost anything but the republican party.

Will you allow me to say through the columns of your paper that the rumor is a false one. I have not joined the prohibition club, neither am I a prohibitionist on political issues. My views regarding temperance and the liquor traffic are radical. I am a strong advocate of temperance principles; so much so, that we are about to open up a temperance department in the *Sentinel*.

I would say, however, that I did contemplate uniting with the newly formed prohibition club in this city purely on temperance principles, and gave in my name as a candidate for membership, but when I was informed that I would be required to withdraw from all other political parties I recalled my name for membership, as I am a republican and hold republican views.

This I believe the prohibitions will confirm. Regarding the change in the *Sentinel's* politics, I would say that no change will be made. The paper will continue to run as a republican paper. The prohibition platform, constitution or by-laws have never been signed by me, consequently I was never a member of the prohibition club.

Respectfully,

J. W. KELLY,
Editor *Sentinel*.

Is Sedalia In It?

A dispatch from Cripple Creek, Colorado, yesterday, says:

Developments here have brought to light some startling features. The most prominent among them is the apex of the Globe Hill, a vast placer of phenomenal wealth. The ground is not, strictly speaking, placer. It is a decomposed blue quartz, almost as fine as sand and gives average net returns under the stamp of \$21 to the ton. The pay streak is found under about two feet of black soil and so far as tested is about five feet in thickness and covers a territory about 1,500 feet square.

Developments have not been pushed far enough to determine positively, but the impression is that this decomposed quartz comes from a mammoth vein which cuts through the mountain on the northeast and that further prospecting will uncover a vein of wonderful width and richness."

There are quite a number of Sedalia gentlemen interested in this mining district and it is to be hoped that they are among the lucky ones.

We Are The People.

Hinsdale and Menefee Tuesday shipped a car load of unusually fine mules to Fred A. Bogg, one of the wheat kings in the great Dakota wheat fields. Mr. Bogg paid Pettis county a neat compliment by coming here for his mules. You can just paste it in your hat that old Pettis leads when it comes to producing the best in the land.

Mr. Bogg has this year raised 100,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of oats and 50,000 bushels of barley. He has twenty-three reapers at work.

Taken up by E. C. Shaw.

And posted before J. D. Potter, a justice of the peace in Heath Creek township, of Pettis county, on the 7th day of July in the year of 1892, the following described property: One three-year-old black filly, about 14½ hands high, with left hind foot white. No other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised at \$55.00.

Palo Alto Sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Senator Stanford's famous stallion Palo Alto, which holds the world's trotting stallion record of 2:08 3-4, is

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

How the Folks at Moberly Were Deceived—Extensive Preparations to Receive Sam Jones.

Capt. John Owens, proprietor of the Florence house at Moberly, received a card Saturday which was as follows:

MEXICO, Mo., July 16.

Hotel Florence:—I will arrive in your city this evening. Please reserve apartments for me.

Sam P. Jones.

Thinking that he was to be honored by the great evangelist, Capt. Owens gave orders to announce that the only Rev. Samuel would arrive in a few hours. The evening papers picked up the news, with glowing double deckers, the citizens put on their Sunday clothes, a reception committee was appointed and when the train arrived full 200 were at the depot in carriages to meet and greet the greatest marvel of the age. But lo and behold when the passengers alighted the preacher was not recognized, but thinking that he had changed in appearance, perhaps, a member of the committee waited on Peter McGivney, who in fact resembles the evangelist somewhat, and who had written the card himself, asking what his name was.

"Jones is my name, Sam P. Jones," replied the nifty hardware drummer, as he readily took in the situation.

Well, sir, it is said they almost carried him to a carriage and wheeling about, drove to the Florence hotel.

Not until this holstery had been reached did the people become advised of the deception, for, on getting out of the carriage McGivney was greeted by Capt. Owens who stood in waiting, "Hello Pete."

Then like a thunderbolt from a clear sky it dawned upon those gallant Magic City folks that they had deceived themselves! A panic followed in the rush to get off the public streets where the newsboy and boot-black poured forth derision.

Mr. McGivney arrived in Sedalia to-day from the Magic City and said the people there are the most hospitable he had ever met.

FROM BARRETT'S TO THIRD.

The Electric Railway Will Have a Line by the Kite Track by Saturday Night.

Judge Metsker is rushing the building of his electric railway extension. A force of men has been engaged this week in continuing the line, in front of J. R. Barrett's residence, along Barrett avenue to Third street, passing directly by the grand stand of the kite track. The work is not allowed to lag and the extension will be in first-class running order by Saturday night.

When the track is completed along Third street, a belt line will then encircle a large portion of the city. Ohio and Third street will be the intersection of the loop, the cars passing down Ohio to Maine, then to Lamine and thence west on Third. Judge Metsker stated to-day that he would have every facility for taking care of the big crowd on the 27th.

A Silver Railroad Pass.

Mr. A. H. Isler, of the *Enquirer* of this city, shows to his friends with a pardonable feeling of pride, a novel and valuable gift. It is an annual pass issued by Otto Mears, president of the Silverton and Rio Grande Southern railroad company.

It is one of probably without exception the most handsome passes ever issued by any railroad company. The road runs through a silver producing country and the pass is made of the precious metal found in Colorado. It is a highly polished plate surrounded by a pretty design of filigree work, the production of Mexican artists, with the name of the recipient engraved in the center. The company gave out a limited number of these passes to the presidents of the big railway corporations, and as a matter of course they are in great demand.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Change of Politics.

It is rumored that the *Sentinel*, which has been a republican journal, is to change its politics and become a prohibition paper, as its editor, Rev. Kelly, has joined the prohibition club. There is more than one republican paper that will wish this fall that they had joined the prohibitionists, the angels or almost anything but the republican party.

How He Does It.

Preacher Talmage has made another slip between his sermons and his publishers. The discourse that he was supposed to have preached last Sunday week was not delivered at all. Circumstances were not favorable; but the sermon was published all over the country. When Talmage is at home these slips do not occur, for he has his sermons farmed out to the publishers

in advance, and they are put in type in some offices as early as the Thursday before the Sunday on which they are delivered. But when he is in Europe it is not necessary for him to be so particular about details. He reads off his discourses to the stenographer before he sails and proof slips are prepared giving an account of where and when each one is to be supposed to have been delivered, and he trusts to chance for the rest.

BREAKING IRON CHAINS.

How William Guy Carlton Exposed the Deception Before an Audience.

Henry Guy Carlton, the playwright who wrote the "Lion's Mouth" for Frederick Ward, in New York several years ago, exposed the "wonderful" strength of one of the reputed strong men who was causing his audiences to gasp in astonishment at his wonderful feat of breaking iron chains.

After witnessing one of the performances, Carlton arose and declared to the audience that he, too, could smash a steel chain. Every one in the house challenged him to do it, and he jumped from a box on to the stage, followed by a young man who unwrapped from brown paper a steel chain, pressed it and wrung it, and lo and behold, it fell apart like a pipe stem.

The crowd applauded and roared with laughter at the sight of a man of Carlton's diminutive and slender dimensions breaking anything.

He explained that the feat was as easy as eating caramels. The chain, he said, was soaked in a certain kind of acid that metamorphosed the invulnerable steel into a substance as soft as punk and brittle as glass.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

After Trying For Twenty Years to Stop Drinking He Takes the Miner Treatment.

The following letter is from a gentleman of the medical fraternity who had taken the Miner treatment for the cure of the liquor habit at the parent house in Nebraska:

WABASH, Neb., May 14, 1892.—

It is humiliating to a man of sensitive mind to be compelled to acknowledge that he is a bound slave to his appetite; that he is the victim of a disease as persistent in its course as the storm wave, and as deadly in its results as the most terrible cyclone, or the venom of a rabid dog. I might relate to you a story of an unsuccessful effort, covering a period of twenty or more years, with frequent and repeated efforts to throw off this horrible incubus of habit and association, only to again fall deeper than before into the slough of despondency and hopelessness; even a dream of this would startle me into wakefulness and horror. I cannot bring myself to repeat the sad and humiliating story. Hopelessness in the success of my own efforts, and believing it to be a deeply seated disease which will-power would not eradicate, I determined to visit the Miner institute and see what medical treatment would accomplish, and now that I can speak from personal knowledge and observation, I am happy to be able to say that the result has been all and more than I could have anticipated, and I feel now that I can go forth to fight the battle of life with a feeling of self-confidence that has been a stranger to me for many years.

The system of treatment adopted here commends itself to all who have participated in its benefits, as it certainly does those who have observed the beneficial results. What little sense a rum-soaked brain may have been able to retain, is not knocked out of the patient and he sent home a physical and mental wreck, but the result of the treatment is to build up the system, both mentally and physically, and the experience of all, so far as I can learn, is that they leave with increased bodily weight and energy, and with stronger and brighter intellects. Indeed, all seem to have taken on a new lease of life and energetic manhood.

J. M. NEELY, M. D.

We also cure the morphine, opium and tobacco habits. We have at present several patients which we take pleasure in referring to. The officers of our institute are well known business men. F. A. Sampson, president; J. C. McLaughlin, vice-president; C. B. Hackney, secretary and manager, Frank Shultz, treasurer. Rooms 515 South Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo.

The Cane and Dynamite.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 21.—Yesterday four cows belonging to D. P. Howster, a farmer, residing three miles west of this city, by some means came across a number of sticks of dynamite which had been procured for blasting purposes, and ate their fill of them.

An explosion followed, and as a consequence the cattle were blown

The Young Voters.

Never before in the history of this country were its young men more interested in the political issues presented for their consideration, says the *Detroit Free Press*, and never were the indications stronger that they are determined upon independent and manly action in reaching a conclusion. The bias of early training and associations will not determine the course which the younger voters will pursue to the extent it has in the past. The supreme effort which the republican party is making to capture the youth of the land is placed under suspicion by the means adopted. They say that the teaching upon political economy in our great institutions of learning is heterodox and unfit for application to the affairs of the country. They organize to undo these teachings and convert those who have received them to that theory of the tariff which amasses wealth for the few and places a heavy burden upon the many. Political professionals are denouncing a part of our accepted educational system because it is a menace to the party that buys elections and speculates in legislation; a party whose managers are manipulating the affairs of the country in the interest of themselves and with no thought of the people from whom vast individual fortunes are wrested.

The shame that the republican party has brought upon itself is too notorious to require extended consideration. Its sole effort is to secure the administration once more and fortify itself behind the force bill, which will give it such control at the polls as will insure an extended lease of power. The pretended champion of law and order, of intelligence and morality, it overrides the laws, defies popular sentiment, ignores the wishes of the majority and, through the operation of federal machinery, nominates a man who is giving repeated evidence of his unfitness for the place he holds. Acting on the theory that wealth is power, the republican handlers are shamelessly destroying the safeguards on which depend the safety, happiness and prosperity of the government.

It is clean and honest politics that the democracy is fighting. It is this which Cleveland represents with greater distinctness than any other man before the country. The principals for which he stands are in accordance with a high standard of patriotism and unselfish statesmanship. These facts are attracting young men to the democratic party and will hold their allegiance. Those who have recently assumed the responsibilities of citizenship do not want to unite with a party that adds to its strength by the purchase of "floaters in blocks of five." They do not want to see their candidates named by office holders. They do not want to see elections carried by the use of enormous corruption funds "fried out" of fat beneficiaries. They want honest politics. They can vote for Cleveland and maintain their self-respect.

Breaking a Broncho.

From the *Detroit Free Press*.

The process of "breaking" a wild broncho may be divided into three parts:

1. Throwing. 2. Haltering. 3. Tailing.

Throwing.—A man, quick of eye and steady of nerve, enters the corral. Swinging a rope rapidly in front of the particular broncho wanted, this horse is kept in the corral and the rest permitted to filter out through the gate. Then, deftly, a stout noose is whirled over the broncho's head and three or four men lay hold of the rope. After many futile attempts, the rope is finally entangled in the broncho's feet and the animal thrown to the ground.

Haltering.—Quick as a flash one of the men throws himself upon the broncho's head, with one knee firmly on the head. Then, with dextrous hands the horse's feet are tied tightly together, just below the fetlock. The animal is now perfectly helpless and further proceedings are undertaken at the leisure of the operators. A rope is passed around the animal's neck just behind the ears, then brought down and twisted, with a half hitch, about the nose. There are many knots and secret devices used by various ranchers in haltering a broncho, each man thinking his own especial method best. And it is no mean trick to halter a broncho effectively, when the horse is to be broken to lead by the cruel "tailing process."

Tailing.—While the broncho is yet helpless with all four feet bound, another broncho, already broken and used to such work, is led to the spot and the wild broncho is "tailed" to the tame one, that is, the halter of the former is firmly secured to the tail of the latter. This done the wild broncho is released and the two horses thus

Of course there is backing and jumping and pulling and all sorts of unpleasant things for the tame animal, but in two or three days the broncho is usually broken so that he will lead.

The broncho's further education is undertaken by a daring rider armed with an immense Mexican saddle and a horsehair bridle with a wicked bit. But, after all is done and the broncho is broken to saddle, you never can trust him. He is like an Indian and you may expect treachery at any moment.

Paste This in Your Hat.

If for no other reason, an account of their lawlessness, corporations unessential to the convenience of society should be abolished, says the *St. Joe Gazette*. The mere fact that the unlawful acts of trusts and combines enable their managers to pile up fabulous fortunes at the expense of society is no sufficient apology for their existence. On the contrary, the successful prosecution of a design on the part of a few men to absorb all the wealth of the continent is a sufficient reason for the abandonment of a system which supplants individualism and enthrones avarice.

The people are awakening to the fact that only evil effects have followed the inauguration of what has been called an era of progress. The control of the commerce, manufacturing, mines, oil wells and packing and live stock industries of the country by corporations has dwarfed the small cities, destroyed the prosperity of individuals and followed to its inevitable conclusion, will result in placing all lines of business in the hands of gigantic aggregations of capital. Under this system the great trade centers have been built up at the expense of the small cities, competition has been crushed, the small tradesmen driven out of business, with the alternative of suffering bankruptcy or accepting places on the pay roll of a corporation. So powerful have these aggregations of capital grown that they are stronger than constituted authority and law. With little effort of concealment they enter into conspiracies injurious to trade, dictate the prices of the necessities of life, and openly defy the laws and courts of this country.

The pathway of this monstrous system is strewn with the wrecks of private fortunes as one by one their competitors have been driven from the field. There is but one remedy for the existing economic disorder. The wings of the corporations must be clipped.

Herbert Doggett's Discovery.

Arthur Brisbane in the *New York World*.

Two new senses have been added by the inhabitants of Chicago to the usual number bestowed by nature. They are the cable car sense and the bridge sense. They may perhaps be called instincts. The bridges that cross the Chicago river are important elements in the life of the place. They open to let boats go through and make all New Yorkers miss the trains. You must almost always go over a drawbridge to get a train. The word "bridged" has been coined and is in everyday use in Chicago. The man with the bridge instinct can tell some time before he sees the bridge—so he says—whether it is about to open, and if it is necessary he hurries. In the same way the man with the cable car instinct can tell when a cable car is coming even when the bell does not ring, and so save his life.

The cable car instinct was first discovered by Herbert Doggett, in Kansas City. Mr. Doggett is a brilliant lawyer who had to cross nine cable car tracks to get home.

Down on His Luck.

A tramp moved towards one of the little tubs in Grand Circus Park says the *Free Press* and, lifting it to his lips, drank long and thirstily. Indeed, he was still drinking, when a policeman accosted him.

"Look here, my man can you read?"

"Yes," said the tramp humbly, "a little."

"What do the letters on that tub say?"

"Says they're for dogs."

"Then what did you drink out of it for?"

"That meant me, too."

"You lazy good-for-nothing, you'd ought to be ashamed of yourself to force yourself into the company of your betters."

"I am," said the tramp gently, "and I axes pardon of the dogs."

The humility of the man was too much for the official, who walked off to find some other offender.

Ripans Tabules cure hives.

Deals in Dirt.

Following are to-day's real estate transfers:

Henry Lamm and wife to Ellen Tuberty, lot 5 block 2 McClure's addition. Price, \$250.

D. H. Smith and wife to Ellen

ROBBERS!

The Northbound M. K. & T. Train Held Up.

A BIG BATTLE

BETWEEN ARMED GUARDS AND THE DESPERATE ROBBERS.

Six Men Shot, But None Killed—Capt. Kinney Slightly Wounded.

A VALUABLE HAUL.

The Robbers Said to Have Secured A Large Sum From the Express Car.

The Passengers Not Molested—Story of an Eye Witness of the Fight.

A train robbery not less daring than those which made the James gang notorious, was perpetrated at Adair, in the Indian Territory Friday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, passenger train No. 2, on the M., K. & T., being held up by a band of desperadoes, variously estimated at from seven to fifteen in number.

The express car was rifed and the amount of money lost is said by some to be \$40,000, while others claim that it will not be much above \$20,000.

In the fight that ensued between the trainmen and robbers, six men were wounded, though no one was killed. All the robbers were heavily armed and masked. After going through the car mentioned, they escaped to the woods, not one, so far as is known, being killed, though it is more than probable that some carried away bullets in their bodies.

None of the passengers were molested.

The train reached Adair from the south exactly on time, 9:40 o'clock, when Conductor George Scales opened the door and stepped to the depot platform. No sooner had he alighted than he was confronted by three men who with Winchester leveled at his head commanded him to throw up his hands. The colored porter followed at the conductor's heels but seeing the robbers he quickly retreated to the smoking car where nine guards were stationed and said in muffled tones, "men we are in for it and the devil's to pay!"

Without a word the guards hastily shouldered their arms and got out on the right side of the car, the robbers being on the left. What followed is best related by a passenger, L. G. Neal, a merchant at Bells, Texas, who was en route for St. Louis. When seen at the depot this morning Mr. Neal, who was still trembling from excitement, gave the following account of the bloody battle that followed when the guards made their exit from the smoker:

"Hearing excited voices outside when the train reached Adair, I peered from the car window and at that moment I saw a flash from the north end of the depot, followed by the report of a rifle. Immediately from an opposite direction four more shots were fired and aimed at the man who was the first to shoot. Then followed a regular fusillade, some sixty shots being exchanged.

Suddenly above the noise and confusion I heard a human cry. Then in a few minutes another. When the battle had somewhat lulled, I heard the rattle of an approaching wagon; and presently a voice shouting, "all right Harry." Then the robbers hurried to the vehicle and it rattled away in the distance.

When they were retreating, the train guards fired on them and the volley was returned. Again the train men fired, but this time darkness and distance caused them to cease. After the battle was over and the robbers gone, several of us went in the direction whence the cries had proceeded, and just across the street found two men wounded, both doctors.

One of the men was shot in the foot near the ankle twice, while the other's legs were riddled, as many as a half dozen bullets having struck.

One of his legs will have to be amputated.

We were detained at Adair about 45 minutes. Not less than seventy-five shots were fired."

Neal stated that during the fusillade the passengers huddled and stretched out on the car floors. Six men are known to have been hurt, the two doctors mentioned, who are residents of Adair; Detective John J. Kinney, who was shot in the shoulder, Chas. LaFlore, one of the Indian train guards; United States Marshal Johnson, of Muscogee, shot in the arm, and another guard, name unknown, who received a flesh wound in the neck.

Being aware of the presence of these men whose actions excited suspicion, the railroad company had been tipped by the citizens of the territory, and anticipating an attack, a force of guards was secured one week ago to travel on the train during its passage through that country.

Among the guards, ex-Police Officer James Gossage was sent from here last Wednesday, but it so happened that he was not on the train last night.

When Conductor George Scales got off the train he was at once conducted to the express car No. 22. Pounding on the door, the robbers demanded of the agent, George Williams, of Sedalia, that the door be opened. Refusing, three shots were fired through the end door, making holes as big as a five cent coin. The robbers then threatened to blow up the car with dynamite unless they were given an entrance, which at this stage was granted.

Three men entered the car and at once ordered Mr. Williams to open the safe door. He told them he could not; that he didn't know the combination.

"Open it or we'll kill you!" exclaimed one of the robbers with an oath.

"But I can't," insisted the expressman.

"Try it, then, d—n you," was the response, and on turning the knob the safe door flew open, to the utmost surprise of Williams, who afterwards confessed that he did not, in fact, know the combination. The only explanation of the sudden opening of the safe is that perhaps it was not locked at Wagoner.

The safe was rifled of its contents in a jiffy and the desperadoes departed.

In the express car with Williams was a young man by the name of Ferguson Parsons, who went along as a guard.

The names of the postal clerks who were on board the train are: Julian Steel, of Hannibal; Tom Gillock, of Fort Scott; and Sherman Baird, of Sedalia.

The baggage man was Abe Herrington, of Sedalia, who on being accosted by a reporter this morning and asked for the particulars declared that he didn't know a d— thing about it—that he was asleep during the whole affair.

Adair, the place where the robbery took place, is a small station located midway between Parsons and Muscogee. It is sixteen miles south of Nineta and has about fifty inhabitants.

When the train reached there last night several stated that not a light was to be seen either in the town or at the depot.

It is impossible to get the exact loss, as the train men refuse to talk; though evidence is at hand that the amount taken was considerable. It is a wonder that no one was killed.

A large posse has been organized and a vigorous and systematic hunt instituted for the fugitive robbers.

Stray Shots.

The Dalton gang is beyond a doubt the ones who did the work. They have been in hiding near Pryor for a week past. They foraged on all the surrounding farmers and never hesitated to take what they wanted. One man kept missing his oats from the field and started several days ago to follow the depredators. He found them without any trouble; in fact, they began hunting him. Four of the desperadoes placed cocked Winchester in his face and told him to keep it closed or they would put a hole through it big enough to throw his hat through. He skipped for home.

Every preparation was made to hold up the north-bound train at Pryor creek last Wednesday night. This was a very desirable point, as there was nothing but a water tank at this point. The railroad authorities had been expecting the raid and made preparations for it. Before Pryor creek was reached the express messenger and the chief mail clerk told the engineer to pull the throttle open and not stop at Pryor Creek. This was done and as the place came in sight, sure enough there

crack speed of his life and shot by them like a streak of lightning.

Captain John J. Kinney, chief of the M., K. & T. detective force opened on the robbers Friday at the first turn out of the box and the salute was promptly returned by four Winchester. His wound in the shoulder is a slight one.

Miss Birdie Farrell, of Dallas, Texas, visiting W. D. Wallace and family, arrived in the city Friday morning and was an eye witness to the whole affair. She stated that the men were ordinary looking fellows and did not appear to be masked. One of the robbers pushed his revolver into a man's face with the evident purpose of blowing his head off, but the bullet grazed the side of his skull and his face was badly burned with powder.

The robbers who first arrived came in on horses and were afterwards followed by a spring wagon. It is supposed the money was carried off in the wagon.

As the train started to leave, Conductor George Scales gave "All aboard!" in the usual nonchalant way peculiar to railroaders, but his mouth hardly closed when a gruff voice said, "Up with your hands!" Up they went, and then the robber said "What have you got?" The conductor said "Nothing," and the inquisitor in a mock military style said, "Down with your hands!"

Conductor Scales' gold watch was taken but afterwards returned. He had quite a conversation with the train robber and found him to be quite a good conversationalist, notwithstanding his peculiar way of emphasizing his remarks with a cocked pistol.

Abe Herrington, a baggageman, brought up Dr. Coff's shoe. It is a left No. 6, Kangaroo shoe and a large hole can be seen on the left side just below the articulation of the ankle joint and another on the inside of the instep where the bullet emerged. The shoe was cut from his foot with a knife.

It is more than probable that the amount of money secured is a small one comparatively. Should there have been any large consignments for the north, the company would doubtless have held it at Denison until it could be sent through on a day train.

BUT THEY DID IT.

The Dalton Gang of Train Robbers Seen Near Pryor Creek This Week.

The Parsons Sun of the 14th has the following to say of a matter that brought forth its results last night: "From trainmen on the Cherokee division of the M., K. & T. railroad The Sun learns that the notorious Dalton gang of train robbers are camped in the woods near Pryor creek. There are nine in the party and they are considered the most desperate and daring gang of train robbers that have ever infested the Indian territory, and the Indian police seem to want nothing to do with them. They have as yet manifested no disposition to molest any of the M., K. & T. trains, yet the company believes in fortifying themselves against any attack should any be made or contemplated. The present gang seem to have terrorized the people of the Indian territory, so much so that they seek shelter in almost any section of that country without the fear of being given up."

The allusion in the dispatches sent out from the robbery at Adair last night wherein it was said that the attack was expected, is now clearly understood. Of all places on the face of the earth, the Indian territory is the ideal place for train robbing. The stations are small, far apart, and the population not strictly concerned in preventing such depredations. During the moonlight nights of summer, a weird effect is produced by traveling through this country. The train goes bowling along with not a sound save the rushing wheels hitting the joints to disturb the almost overpowering silence. In many places, the level expanse of prairie land with a few undulating hills stretch away to the horizon until lost in the dim shadows of the distance. There is no sound of life, not a light nor a house can be seen and the monotony is only relieved at times by the faint tinkle of a cow bell.

Then again the train rushes through heavily wooded tracts of country, the forest almost touching the car windows. A whole army of outlaws could be harbored in the dense undergrowth and no one know of their presence until a construction on the track stopped the train. To the west of Pryor creek is an almost impenetrable swamp many miles in extent, the home of wolves and wild cats and the rendezvous of cut-throats more bloody and desperate than any ever found in the mountain gorges of Italy and Spain. United States marshals never visit this place—it is certain death, as the passes are well

known. The speaker said by way of introduction, that the chief religions peculiar to his section of Asia, aside from Mohammedanism, was the Nestorian, and that it was under the teachings of the latter that himself and forefathers were brought up.

"Unlike other heathen nations, the Persians never worship anything of their own making as is the case with the Chinese," said the speaker. "Far back as you may go you will find this is true. They worshiped fire and the sun, it is admitted, but not per se. These objects were used merely as mediums of communication with their Superior Being."

The Persians, he claimed, were always monotheists. Substantially re-produced, the missionary spoke as follows: He said that there were 200,000,000 Mohammedans, chiefly in Asia and Africa. The religion is divided into two classes, Orthodox and Heterodox, corresponding to Protestantism and Catholicism.

Mohammed, in his early travels over the east observed the diversity of religious beliefs and at the suggestion of his mother conceived the idea of verifying them under one common creed.

MOHAMMEDANISM.

A NATIVE PERSIAN TALKS ON THE RELIGION.

Peculiarities of the Ancient Fire Worshipers—Always Monotheists—Manner of Repentance.

"The Mohammedan Religion" was the subject of a very interesting talk made by Rev. Abraham Moorhatch, a native Persian, at the Broadway Presbyterian church Monday night. Rev. Moorhatch has been in America three years preparing himself for missionary work among his own people, and will remain one year longer before sailing for his far off heathen home.

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Mohammed, in his early travels over the east observed the diversity of religious beliefs and at the suggestion of his mother conceived the idea of verifying them under one common creed.

This idea was carried out, and being a man of extraordinary intelligence he preyed upon the credulity of the masses, leading them to believe that he was a divinely inspired prophet.

The outcome was that Judaism, Heathenism and other false beliefs were supported by the great impostor's creed, which was accepted and believed generally.

Following his achievement, he wrote the Koran and to perpetuate the religious standard he had set, claimed that this bible was written by God Himself.

The speaker then pointed out the old hypocrites sophistries and absurdities.

Said he, "The first mistake Mohammed made was when he married that old woman."

He then referred to Mohammed's theory of heaven and how he had visited all seven of them.

On his return from the celestial abodes to this mundane sphere, he promulgated additional fables which he said were commanded of God whom he had seen during his heavenly journey.

One of these commands was that the people pray 500 times (the number being subsequently reduced to 5) per day.

When he died and was translated to his inter-planetary burial ground, where, according to Jules Verne, he even now gyrates around the moon, Mohammed left but one child, a daughter who, on her marriage, claimed that her husband should take her father's place.

The people objected, and a war followed which resulted in the two great divisions before mentioned.

To commemorate this war, annual occasions, of ten days duration, are set aside, wherein the people assemble and indulge in the most revolting barbarities.

The speaker said he had frequently seen them suicide from the conviction that such would bring about reconciliation between themselves and their God.

At these penitential gatherings, priests with handkerchiefs, wipe the tears from the people's eyes and collecting them in bottles, sell the fluid for fabulous sums, because it was thought to cure sin.

In concluding Rev. Moorhatch said: "The Persians believe in a supreme God—the reward of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked; but at the same time their religion justifies them in committing any sin provided they afterwards obey the following seven rules, namely:

1. Confession of faith, which consists in recognizing God's supremacy and acknowledging that Mohammed was the great prophet.

2. Wash five times daily.

3. Pray five times daily.

4. Fast one month in each year.

5. Visit Mohammed's school.

The sixth rule was of such a nature as to preclude being men-

NATIONAL MINING CONGRESS.

The Resolutions Passed by the Convention at Helena, Mont.

HELENA, Mont., July 15.—The national mining congress completed its labors and adjourned yesterday afternoon. The following resolutions were passed and will be sent to the United States congress:

We declare that the responsibility for the position in silver dollars now coined being of less intrinsic value than the bullion in gold dollars rests solely with those who demonstrated silver and forced the people to accept the laws of 1878 and 1890, by which free coinage of silver has been denied and the purchase of bullion by the government instead, and declare our unalterable conviction based upon sound economic principles and the actual experience of the world between 1850 and 1890, when the relative increase in the production of gold in the United States and the rest of the world far exceeded the relative increase of silver over gold during the last decade, that the recoinage of silver by the United States at the existing ratio will speedily restore the intrinsic value of the silver dollar to that of the gold dollar. While we demand that the intrinsic value of the gold and silver dollar shall be equal, we protest against the test of value as to silver being made while silver money is debased and the government engaged, under existing laws, in depressing the value of bullion by purchasing it in the lowest markets, but shall make the necessary test after the full use of silver as money has been restored for a reasonable time. We declare the free bimetallic coinage of gold and silver at the existing ratio to be the most important public question now unsettled in the United States, as long as there is lack of sound metal money upon which to base a full and fair volume of governmental paper money. We urge that in every section of the country, north as well as south, the true friends of free bimetallic coinage shall make the unquestionable friendship of every candidate for office bearing any relation whatever to legislation upon the subject as one of the chief tests of worthiness to receive their suffrages. That it is only by clearly discerning the rights and acting independently and unflinchingly to undo the great wrong of silver demonization that the conspiracy to force the United States to use the gold standard of money can be thwarted.

Efforts to influence the presidential election took form in the following resolutions:

Whereas, The theory of the constitution is that the electors for president shall be men of the highest dignity and integrity, it is to be entrusted with the greatest confidence, and that they shall, when elected, be free to cast their ballots for such persons for president as will best insure the safety, honor and prosperity of the country; and

Whereas, It has been the endeavor of the opponents of bimetallic coinage to secure the election of candidates for president by the republican and democratic party who, if elected, will oppose the will of the people by executive veto whenever congress shall express its in a free coinage bill, and

Whereas, In the silver states there is but one sentiment in all three national parties in regard to the full recoinage of silver; therefore, be it

Resolved, That wisdom and patriotism both require that the people of the silver states and state conventions of all parties therein shall shape their action so as to secure the balance of power, if that be possible, in the electoral college to the end that the electors elected by the people of such states may so act independently in the electoral college as to defeat the election of any man as president who will not agree that the will of the people as expressed in any future act of congress in relation to silver shall stand without executive interference or veto. That in order to meet the contingency of the possible election of president by the present house of representatives the constituents of the present house be appealed to demand of all members of the house who are candidates for re-election a promise that they will support no man for president who will not permit the will of the people as expressed in any future act of congress upon the silver question to stand without executive veto.

VIGOROUS WESTERN FASHION.

The Joint Debate of Gov. Seay and Henry Asp, of Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Gov. Seay and Henry Asp, of Guthrie, Ok., engaged in a joint debate before the house committee on territories. They handled each other in vigorous western fashion, and there was no doubt but the members of the committee gave close attention. The governor insisted that a bill should be passed providing for the election of members of a legislature, as well as for a general election covering all the offices. Asp favored a general election bill, but opposed the provision concerning a legislature and as a result have no legislative session this winter.

The governor, in his caustic remarks, inquired of Asp who he represented, when Asp replied he represented the best interests of the people of Oklahoma and was doing it on general principles.

The governor did not seem to enjoy being pitted against what appeared to him a self-constituted agent to prevent the people of Oklahoma from the full and unlimited enjoyment of a legislature.

Representative Mansur suggested to the governor that he put in his bill creating a board to divide Oklahoma into legislative districts and the board to be composed of one republican, one democrat and an alliance man. The governor readily agreed to this and said he would be glad to have this sort of a provision incorporated into the bill. He was not concerned in any gerrymandering scheme and did not desire to be considered anxious to seek any unfair advantage and would agree to anything in the line of details that would bring around a legislature for a result.

Funston's Peculiar Remark.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It was reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds that Representative Funston had told Chairman Bankhead that he would not object to the appropriation for the Kansas City, Kan., public building being cut down. He referred to the amount that has been recommended by the committee, which is \$200,000. This created some astonishment, as it was not thought he would submit to a reduction after making a fight for the amount, but the report went on undisputed, and will doubtless be used against him in the coming election in Kansas City, Kan.

Broke His Neck.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 16.—Albert Bowman, 21, broke his neck by jumping head first into shallow water, while in swimming last night.

HURRICANE.

Cincinnati and Southern Ohio Visited.

A SHORTER FROM THE WEST.

Tin Roofs and House Trimmings Go Flying—Buildings, Too—Several Persons Injured—A Showman's Enterprise Knocked Out.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a wind which registered forty-two miles an hour by the United States signal service instruments struck this city. It came from the west and was accompanied by rain which fell to the depth of two-fifths of an inch during the time the storm lasted, which was not over fifteen minutes. The full extent of the damage done cannot be learned at this hour.

It was no tornado. It blew straight from west to east and kept up steadily during a quarter of an hour, carrying the rain along in horizontal sheets, peeling the tin roofs off in numerous buildings, carrying off the roofs bodily from many houses and playing havoc generally with shade trees, signs, fences and plate glass windows.

The works for the show called "A Night in Pekin" on the baseball grounds on Harrison avenue were completely demolished. The fence of the baseball grounds was blown down and a part of it was hurled against a passing street car, injuring several passengers more or less seriously.

William E. Ward, Sr., proprietor of the architectural iron works at 495 Central avenue, was standing on the sidewalk when the roof of his factory was blown off. Bricks detached from the building were hurled on the sidewalk. One struck Mr. Ward on the head, fracturing his skull. It is feared his injuries are fatal. Half a dozen other houses on Central avenue in the same vicinity were unroofed.

On Walnut street near Twelfth street the roof of Myers' Veterinary hospital was torn off and hurled bodily against the roof of the Banner Brewer Co. on Canal near Walnut, taking that roof off also. At the river landing the great chains holding the New Orleans wharf boat, besides which was the steamer Mary Houston full of passengers ready to start, were snapped like a yarn thread and the boat blown nearly half a mile up stream to Newport bridge.

At Hamilton, twenty-five miles north of here, the storm came at about the same hour as it did here. It took off half the roof of Snyder Sons' wood pulp mill, blew down the west wall of it and injured five workmen, one very badly, one quite seriously and the other three painfully but not dangerously.

It blew down four iron smoke stacks of the Snyder Sons pulp and paper mills, also the smoke stacks of the Niles tool works and Clamson's factory in Hamilton. It also demolished the smoke stack of Snyder Sons' paper mills at Fairview, a mile north of Hamilton.

It is feared that it has been attended with casualties not yet reported in this city and vicinity. It came with a very wide front and while it lasted was a furious, steady, straight blow.

There were numerous narrow escapes during the storm. Ernest West was blown quite a distance from the top of a lumber pile on West Liberty street and severely hurt. A tree fell across the horses attached to a street car, killed one horse, stopped the car and demonstrated a narrow escape to the passengers. A gentleman crossing the suspension bridge in a street car saw two Covington women clinging for dear life to a cable, their clothing torn to shreds by the wind. He rescued them and brought them safe to Cincinnati. A little son of Mrs. O'Flarty on Central avenue was struck by a falling brick and badly hurt. Four circuits of the fire alarm wires were completely prostrated. All the telephone wires on Harrison avenue and Fairmont and Lick run are disabled.

RECALCITRANT OFFICIALS.

A Batch of Railroad Men Who Refuse Information to the Inter-State Commission.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The inter-state commission and District Attorney Milchrist prepared yesterday to present to Judge Gresham the cases of those railway officials who refused to answer the inquiries of the commission, chiefly regarding discriminating rates to favored shippers. The recalcitrants are David Brown, freight agent of the Grand Trunk; Sumner Hopkins, freight agent of the Wabash; Freight Agent Hasaniere, of the Traders Dispatch; A. L. Walker, of the Lehigh and Wabash Dispatch, and W. S. Sterling, vice president of the Illinois Steel Co.'s terminal lines. Mr. Brown, when put upon the stand, reiterated his refusal to answer questions. He said he might incriminate himself.

Causing Suspicion.

LONDON, July 16.—The authorities at Whitehall regard the state of affairs in Paris with the greatest suspicion. The urgency of the situation is accentuated by the fact that the issue of the French official records suddenly ceased three weeks ago. The reports of the cholera received from eastern Europe are very disquieting. The intended holding of the great fair at Nijni Novgorod is regarded as a serious matter, tending to the widespread diffusion of the epidemic.

Nomination Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president has withdrawn the nomination of William D. Crum to be postmaster at Charleston, S. C. The nominee is a colored man and his confirmation has been strongly resisted.

Dwight E. Carroll, an instructor in the Lehigh university at Bethlehem, Pa., desperately attempted suicide at his home in Valley Forge. He had